Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1869. NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 3.

THE CITY.

Telegraphic News.

The latest news by telegraph will be found on our fourth page.

Meeting of the Council.

Both boards of the City Council will meet in regular session to-morrow evening.

Strawberries.

We notice that strawberries are plentiful in our markets this morning; it costs the economical sum of fifty cents to occupy a quart of them.

New Music.

"The Old Love is not Dead" is the title of a beautiful song and chorus recently published by Louis Tripp, the Jefferson-street music dealer. It is the production of P. S. Parks.

Absent.

Dave Brady, of the firm of Brady & Co., is in New Orleans persuading the Crescent City people that they ought to take "Everybody takes it" bitters. He will return home in a few days.

Personal.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Lebanon, is at the Louisville Hotel. Mr. Knott, in his brief service in Congress, has proved himself a most efficient member, always at his post and watchful of his country's interest.

Large Sales.

The "state of the weather" has a wonderful influence with the ladies, and with the sunshine this morning came crowds and swarms of the fair sex on our streets. The fancy dry-goods stores will make large sales to-day.

A Handsome Present.

His Honor the Mayor received a handsome present last evening from his son, John, in the shape of a pair of slippers, with Masonic emblems elaborately worked in crochet. They are the elegant handiwork of Miss Laura Koehler.

Orders for the Express.

Persons wishing the EVENING EXPRESS will apply to the carriers or send their orders to our counting-room, No. 112 Jefferson street. Our paper is supplied to subscribers (Monday morning edition included) for the low price of 15 CENTS PER WEEK, OR 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

A Consulship Tendered.

We hear on good authority that Col. Charles Gill has been tendered a foreign consulship worth $4,000 per year. He has not indicated as yet his acceptance of the position, and may decline it, notwith-withstanding the urgent solicitations of friends here and in Washington.

Boat Races.

The row-boatmen on this side of the river are making extensive preparations, and some have already gone into training, for the coming yachting and rowing season, and we warn the "Hoosier" chaps "over the Rhine" that they will, like Joey Bagstock, have to keep their eyes open if they expect to even hold their little own this summer.

Velocipede Carnival.

The whole pavement around the Court-house was made the scene of a velocipede carnival last night. It seems as if, by mutual agreement, all the velocipedists of the city met there to run races, skin each other's shins, and monopolize the curbing generally—though the outsiders seemed to enjoy the fun as much as the daring two-wheeled riders.

Skating Hall.

The skating rink just opened in the large hall known as Glover's, on Seventh street, near Chestnut, is creating quite a furore among the lovers of the art. The favorite parlor skate is used, and many prefer this kind to the ice skate. Some of the amateurs are already so far advanced in the use of the rolling skate that they say there is little difference between ice and a smooth floor.

Fashion.

As an offset to the long and tedious fashion articles that are daily printed for the benefit of the ladies, we will state that Scotch goods will be the prevailing style for gentlemen during the coming season. In the way of hats we will have the "Tropical," "Bogota," "Cucumber," "Rover," "Kellogg," "Velocipede," and a thousand other styles. The "Monkey" short coat promises to hold its own for some time to come, and will be of light, loose cloth for summer.

Excursion to Philadelphia.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States, will be duly celebrated by the brethren of the Order in the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th of April. To enable all to attend who may wish to participate in the festivities, the United States Mail Line has decided to issue through tickets and return. The tickets thus issued will be good until the 6th of May, thus enabling excursionists to tarry with their friends for a reasonable length of time in the city brotherly love.

White vs. Black.

The hand-cart express men and the express wagon drivers don't seem to get along very lovably or amicably, and are constantly having little "tugs of war" on the streets. Yesterday a white driver and a black cart-pusher met at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, and both determined to "take the road," and neither to pass. The result was that a row of words ensued, and ended by the black threatening to take the white's "gizzard" if he didn't get out of the way. A police being near, the white caved and the war ended.

City Engineer's Report.

A neat pamphlet of forty-eight pages has been laid upon our table by Mr. Geo. Stealey, our City Engineer. It embraces his report to the General Council of what was done in the engineer's department of the duty during the last year. It also takes a retrospective view of city engineering, and tells us something of what was done in former years. The Portland wharf, the city wharf, the sewers, the ditch, the river basins, the sidewalks and the alleys, are all embraced in the report, as well as the streets. There are maps and tables explaining all as to cost and dimensions, and the whole progress of the city in the engineer's department is fully and closely set forth. And it will be seen from the report that Louisville is a city of no ordinary dimensions. Her boundary lines embrace a vast area, through which streets miles upon miles in length are distributed, and there is a numerous population dwelling upon those streets. Indeed, this report of our City Engineer leaves no doubt upon the reader that Louisville is a great city, and that she is growing greater and greater from year to year.

Grace Episcopal Church Entertainment.

On Friday evening, the benefit entertainment of Grace Episcopal Church takes place at Weisiger Hall. The many good things which the entertainment is made up of, have been in preparation for several weeks, and cannot fail to be amusing and instructive to those who see them. Some of the best amateur talent in the city has been enlisted for this exhibition. Among the acting pieces on the programme, we notice "Cinderella" and "Box and Cox." Fine tableaux will comprise a large portion of the performance. Mrs. Davison, a charming vocalist, has volunteered to sing "The prayer," from Der Freischutz;" "Shadow song," from Dinorah; "John Anderson, my Joe, John," and "Five o'clock in the morning;" and Mrs. Davison's rendition of these pieces will alone be well worth the whole sum charged for admission. Two evening entertainments will be given on Friday and Saturday, and also a grand matinee Saturday afternoon.

Market Flowers.

The balmy days of April are bringing to the city the beauties of the florist's care. At the corners of the streets, and in front of the markethouses, we daily see roses, heliotropes and other flowers to glad the eye and cheer the heart. Flowers are to the vegetable world what woman is to the social. We could as easily do without the one as the other. Nature has not given to flowers their gorgeous colors and sweet perfume for nothing. They add to the attractiveness of the world, and have much to do with our happiness. The man who sees no beauty in the floral world is unfit for the refined circles of life. He can never appreciate fair woman as he should if he admires not the rose, whose sweet perfume fills the air and whose gorgeous colors glad the eye.

Spare the Trees.

We have been told that it is proposed to remove and destroy the grand old sycamores which form the beautiful green border around the the old cemetry in the western part of the city. We do not see the necessity of such destruction of one of the loveliest clusters of shade-trees in our city, that would make the old graveyard a barren, desert-like spot—now one of our most inviting and pleasant summer resorts. Let the trees remain; they are the sentinels and protectors of many of Louisvill's honored dead, and are very dear to the friends of those buried there. We are informed that a petition will be presented to our Legislature protesting against the removal of these trees, and we hope it will find favor with our great men at Frankfort.

"Loud and Unusual Noise."

About one o'clock this morning the slumbering denizens on Eighth street, between Walnut and Grayson, were startled by the cry of "Watch! murder!" and like exciting exclamations, reiterated by a man flying along the street at Richmond speed, with hair erect and streaming in the breeze. No one could tell where he started from, or what had been the cause of his fright. As he flew by, several watchmen joined in the chase, but the fellow was too much scared to tell who they were, and only ran faster and yelled louder, and the last seen of him he was making an air-line toward the river. We presume he was crazy, and hope he was checked in his "mad career" before doing himself any serious injury.

Office Seeking the Man.

Mr. Luse, the new surveyor of the port, will qualify in a few days. He has not yet called on Col. Bolling, waiting, no doubt, until he executes his bonds before he notifies the Colonel he is prepared to administer on his effects. It has transpired that in this case the office sought the man, as Mr. Luse was not an applicant for it. Gov. Morton is credited with securing the appointment for his own State.

A Charge not Sustained.

Fred. Voght was before Esquires Clement & Matlack on the charge of obtaining fifty dollars from John Smith under false pretenses. It seems Ed. Randolph had done some work for Smith, and was really the "boss" of the job, and that Voght, his employe, drew the money thereon. But it transpired in the evidence that Smith made the contract with Voght, and hence the charge could not be sustained. Discharged.

Suspicious.

Last night while officers Oliver and Gruber were pacing their "lonely beat," they saw two suspicious looking chaps prowling about in the alley between Eleventh and Twelfth and Walnut and Chestnut streets. They approached the fellows, who took to their heels and ran in an opposite direction. The officers called to them to halt several times, but they paid no attention to the demands, but kept on running; the officers then very properly sent several little pieces of lead after them, thrown from the ingenuous machine called a "honey-cooler," but as far as heard from neither one of the chaps were hit or hurt, and they escaped. They were evidently burglars.

A Serious Accusation.

In a controversy yesterday before Esquire Clement, between Louis Williams (darkey) and Ed. Ramsey, concerning the delivery of some goods which Williams alleged that Ramsey wrongfully withheld from him, the latter, in the absence of his witnesses, called on Williams to testify. Subsequently he had Williams arrested on the charge of perjury, and alleges he will substantiate it by witnesses. Esquires Clement and Matlack will hear the case this afternoon.

Apoplexy.

A very fleshy yellow woman fell, from the effects of an apoplectic fit, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets. She was taken into the confectionery at the corner, and there kept until she recovered. She was not known by any one who saw her during the attack.

The Police Appointments.

The Commissioners had not determined on all the appointments on the police force up to the hour of our going to press, three o'clock P. M. We will print the names of the appointees in our SECOND EDITION.

POLICE COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 21.

"John W. Webber"—"John W. Webber," cried the Marshal. There was a little warrant against John for adultery. "John's not married," said a friend, "and couldn't commit it." "He don't answer," said the Commonwealth Attorney," and I'll take a forfeiture for a $200 bond." Very good for attorney—$66 66, a very snug little fee. Just then, however, Webber came to time; a rakish looking little cuss with kinky head and paper collar, and seemed to care very little for the charge against him. His case was laid over.

Thomas Small assaulted Bill Donahue. Witnesses were called and Donahue examined. Donahue said Small owed him a bill, and, when he asked him for it, struck him over the head.

Cross-examined by Small—"Mr. Donahue, didn't you call me a son of a—— before I hit you," and turning to the Judge before answered, said: "Judge, this man called me a damn son of a——, and then called me a damn dirty son of a—— before I hit him."

Attorney—"Did you make those bruises on Donahue's nose?"

Small—"No, sir, I didn't."

Attorney—"What made e'm, then?"

Small—"When he fell, sir, he made them himself."

The Judge thought this sufficient, and held Small to answer.

Emma Sweitzer—poor maid all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn—had taken too much old rye, as her attorney said, because yesterday was a rainy day. The Judge said: if rain gave the privilege of taking juleps, everybody in town would always be praying for rain. This little difference of opinion was settled by a charge of $3 against the poor Emma.

Business being exceedingly dull, the Marshal publicly announced that there would be no more court till to-morrow.

Farewell! Farewell! ye great hall of Justice,
Thus warbled a bummer as he passed through the door,
I'll be back to-morrow to meet thee again,
And if Horan don't drive me, I'll leave thee no more.

TOWN TOPICS.

$1,500 FOR $1 00.

Golladay's 22d drawing comes off April 26th. Tickets $1 00 or six for $5 00, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

SHOW CASES.

We call attention to the card of Mr. W. Wyatt, manufacturer of silver and wooden show cases, and dealer in French plate and looking glass plates. See advertisement.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. John Doyle, who is announced a candidate for Police Commissioner, is an old citizen and a worthy man. The excellent race he made for that office two years ago is still fresh in the minds of all.

A CALL ON CAPT. KERN.

A card in another column calls on Captain Florian Kern to become a candidate for Police Commissioner. It was a theory of a great captain that a good soldier was competent for any position. Our old friend Kern was not only a good soldier, but he is a most excellent man.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

The HOME WASHER Manufacturing Company are offering to energetic men with small capital exclusive county rights to sell this valuable machine. They will contract to furnish machines and wringers at prices which will insure a handsome profit and a pleasant business. Apply at our office.

MEDICAL.

Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala., who has been wonderfully successful for years in the treatment of certain diseases which he has made a specialty, can be consulted in this city at the Louisville Hotel until the 1st of May. Those interested are referred to Dr. C.'s advertisement in another column.

WASHINGTON FOUNDERY

And machine shop, corner of Main and Ninth streets, John B. Davies, proprietor, manufactures all kinds of marine, land and portable engines, tobacco, cotton and hay presses, wrought iron pipes and steam-fittings, &c., &c. All who need anything in this line can not do better than call on Mr. Davies. His work is to be relied on, and we take pleasure in commending him to the public.

For the Evening Express.

Police Commissioner.

Capt. F. Kern—Dear Sir: Your many friends, citizens and soldiers, who have enjoyed your many kindnesses at home, and the soldiers who were your companions in arms in Mexico, know you only to love you. We, therefore, ask you to become a candidate for the office of Police Commissioner. Your perfect knowledge of military tactics, which means in fact the drilling and government of men, is a high recommendation of your qualifications for Police Commissioner. We hope you will not withhold your consent to become a candidate, as the police system of the present day seems very much disjointed, and we have every reason to believe you can start it aright in the event of your election, which we consider a certain and sure thing.

MANY FRIENDS AND CITIZENS.

Card from Jas. D. Harrington, Esq.

LOUISVILLE, April 21, 1869.

To the Editor of the Evening Express:

I am profoundly grateful to my friends for the very flattering call which is made upon me, in the EVENING EXPRESS of the 20th inst., to become a candidate for the Legislature in the legislative district composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards of this city. Should I be chosen by the people to fill the place, if assiduity in business and honesty of purpose in the faithful discharge of a public duty will win the esteem of the generous people with whom I live, I hope to develop such virtues. I now announce myself a candidate and hope to meet with success.

Respectfully, &c., J. D. HARRINGTON.

THE MODEL NAVY-YARD.

Splendid Field for Talented Swindlers.

From the N. Y. Sun, 19th.

The contractors and officials at the Brooklyn navy-yard have so long rested securely in the shadow of their comparatively private place of business, that the deeper we probe the fouler seems the wound in the Governmental flesh. They remained for some time unexposed to the public eye. But The Sun has reached them at last, as it will reach every nook on earth; and now that it has found them, it will throw its whole light on them, until they have fled to the darkness that is their own.

Our readers will remember the gigantic swindle we exposed in our issues of Saturday and Wednesday; we will now continue our account. There is a law that on the delivery of materials for a contractor, they shall be examined by an inspector, and in case they are accepted, the work shall proceed; and after its completion, what is left of the material shall be taken away at the expense of the contractor. Instead of this, we find a storehouse made of the yard and docks, and the owners leave their property there until it suits their convenience to take it away. This law further states that in case the material is rejected, it shall be removed at the owner's expense, and within ten days. We will give an example of how well this law is obeyed. A contractor delivered a schooner-load of flooring, nearly 100,000 feet; it was accepted, and he was paid for it, and after leaving it in the yard nearly two years, removed it on the ground that it had been rejected. No sensible man will suppose that the officials were ignorant of the true state of things, and that in giving the pass they received no share of the plunder. Whoever does, will have an incomprehensible idea of the natural goodness of the human heart. The truth is that the very fact of his being furnished with a pass gives us another of the many modes in which the Government is robbed. Cases of mahogany, spars and valuable material of every kind have been removed in the same way, even when there is not a shadow of doubt as to their being Government property. Officers' luggage need not be bothered with a pass; that has free passage without one. What cannot be stolen under the name of officers' luggage?

We are usually too modest to offer advice. Yet might we say, if only to make *some* rascal responsible for such thieving, let one of the many officials, high or low, be appointed to sign these passes, and only one, and not receive more than $300 additional pay for this additional labor.

A Drama in High Life.

The Moniteur Universel of Paris, of the 5th, publishes the following: The inmates of the barracks of the Guards of Paris were shocked last Sunday by the report that the Commandant Thevel had committed suicide in his chambers. On hearing the report of the pistol several persons hurried to the room and there discovered the body of the officer lying on the bed and a pistol by his side. A woman in *negligé* was in the room frantically calling for assistance. At first it was feared that the commandant had been assassinated, and the female, who was proved to be a duchess, with whom he had been clandestinely connected for some six months, was arrested on suspicion, but soon released on bail. The greatest mystery prevails on the subject, but from evident traces of a struggle it is inferred that the duchess endeavored to prevent her paramour from committing the fatal deed. The funeral of the commandant took place without military honors and all the officers attending wore civilian's dress. The lady, whose sanity is feared for, has returned to the charge of her husband.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Some details have been received of the fearful conflagration which happened at the Cape of Good Hope last February, when a tract of country four hundred miles long, and varying in breadth from fifteen to one hundred and fifty miles, was swept over by fire. The weather had been unusually hot and dry for the previous six weeks. On February 9 the temperature throughout the colony rose to more intense heat than ever previously known. During the morning scorching hot winds blew from the northeast, and in the afternoon a fire broke out at several places and wrapped millions of acres in an enormous conflagration, the cultivated lands, farm buildings, native forests and bush farm stock and wild animals sharing the same fate. Several persons were also burned to death. Those saved had to take shelter in the rivers, water dams and wet ditches, where many of them were badly scorched. The calamity occurring just after the harvest—and an unusually good one—and destroying its produce, has caused great distress.

CUBA.

The Executions at Havana.

To the Editor of the N. Y. World:

SIR: The writer, a Spanish merchant, having just returned from Havana, was present at the execution in that city of Leon and Medina, on Friday morning, 9th instant, and has noticed in your valued paper of the 16th a letter giving most absurd and erroneous details of that event. As that writer dates his communication from "a cell in a Havana dungeon," which, it appears, he has occupied for some time, he will hardly be called a reliable eye-witness, and it is difficult to see how his statements can be anything else than apochryphal.

These men, Leon and Medina, having been found, it appears, in possession of a considerable quantity of firearms intended for the insurgents, resisted an arrest and killed two men, including a commissioner of police, beside dangerously wounding another. For this they were tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. Any other government, under the circumstances, would have done the same. On the morning of the execution regular troops and volunteers were detailed as a guard around the scaffold, and on all sides of this hollow square the people gathered in great numbers—Spaniards, Cubans, women and children.

As it was the desire of the friends of the rebellion to incite, if possible, a disturbance on this occasion, the utmost precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent anything of the kind, and the troops were commanded not to use their arms under any provocation whatever, unless to defend a preconcerted attack, or any attempted rescue of the prisoners.

When Leon reached the platform, he asked permission to make a short address, which was granted, but he was cautioned against using inflammatory language, which might tend to a disturbance amongst the populace, and lead to unnecessary bloodshed. But this was unheeded by him, for when about to conclude, his expressions were suddenly changed to loud shouts for the rebellion and its leaders, which were taken up by a portion of the crowd and hooted at by others, and a scene of the wildest confusion followed. Pistol shots and the whizzing of bullets were heard in every direction and many were killed or wounded in the excitement of the moment by their own friends. It was the first deadly riot I had ever witnessed, and I never want to see another. In the meantime Leon had paid the penalty of the law. On quiet being restored Medina was then lead to the scaffold, on mounting which he also began an address, but in so crazy a manner that, fearing further troubles, the drums were ordered to beat and the execution took place at once. During all this time the troops behaved with great coolness. They stood like statues in the positions originally assigned them; not a gun had been fired, and when the sentence of the laws had been fulfilled, and all was over, they took up their line of march in perfect order to their respective quarters.

But the insurgents were in want of a "bloody shirt," nor had they any scruples how it should be obtained. Had there been a thousand killed in this affray, so much the better for them. Material must be had, cost what it may, from which to construct "horrors" for the American for it is in this way they expect to keep up the supply of aid and sympathy.

Your prosperous city contains a large number of my countrymen, connected with its heavy commerce. These gentlemen have always acted most honorably towards our government, and while they make every allowance for the sympathies of your people in favor of what might seem a struggle for independence, yet they cannot but be sensitive to the wide variations from the truth in many of the reports which almost daily crowd the columns of the press on the Cuban question.

At the request of many of these merchants, I send you this statement, respectfully requesting for it a proper place in your enterprising journal. F. M. C.

Reported Armament of French Iron-Clads.

Paris (April 2) correspondence of the London Express.

The one fact which to-day affords most aliment to the uneasy feeling which prevails, is the rumor that Prussia has proposed to abrogate the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern States of Germany. There are two versions of the story. The optimist one is that France, having made diplomatic observations about the violation of the treaty of Prague involved in the solidarization of all Germany, M. Bismarck, out of deference to the "susceptibilities" of France, and in the interest of the general peace, has thought it politic to take the initiative of a measure which national pride would not have allowed him to take at the dictation of France. A less incredible but more alarming explanation of the news is, that M. Bismarck, having no doubt that the French Emperor will shortly attack Prussia with all the legions that he has long been organizing, thinks it expedient to concentrate his means of defence and offer a less extensive surface to the enemy. The repeal of the treaties with the Southern States would neutralize half Germany, and make it very difficult for Austria to act as the ally of France. On the Rhine and in Belgium M. Bismarck feels confident that the needle gun would stand well against Chassepot. While these conflicting statements are in circulation, there comes this evening a telegram from Munich, denying that there is any truth in the reported intention of Prussia to annul the treaty. The Phare de la Loire reports that an order has been received at Cherbourg to arm all the iron-clad ships before May 1st, and that the funds necessary for this work, which is to be carried on night and day, have been lodged.

IN THE WRONG SHOP.—A hairdresser in this place occupies a room in which a photographer was before him. As the present occupant sat waiting for a face to shave or a head to shear, a lady entered, and, without asking any questions, began to divest herself of her outside garments, after which she went to a mirror and arranged her bows and curls in an apparently satisfactory manner, and took a seat in the operating chair. He of the shears and razor covered her dress, as is customary in tonsorial operations, with a piece of cloth, when the customer said, "Take it quite light, sir, if you please." "Marm," said the astonished barber. "Take the picture quite light," returned the lady. "Why, we don't take pictures here, marm," responded the proprietor. "Then I must be in the wrong place," returned she, somewhat confused, and she left.—*Provincetown Advocate.*

STAND FROM UNDER.

The Coming Revolution in the United States.

From the New York Herald.

All the signs of the times indicate that a sweeping revolution must come at no distant day in this country. Not a revolution of the barricades or at the point of the bayonet, for that is unnecessary here, where the people have the power to accomplish it through their votes, but a revolution, nevertheless, as thorough and complete, through the ballot-box. Hope deferred makes the heart sick, and the American people have been vainly hoping for a change in the administration of the Government, which has become in every department, the most corrupt and extravagant one on the face of the earth. They were patient during the war, though it was well known the corsupt rings and shoddy contractors were then robbing the Government of hundreds of millions a year, because the greater question of putting down the rebellion and preserving the Union at any cost overwhelmed all other questions. Then, again, during Mr. Johnson's administration they still bore patiently the frightful extravagance, corruption and mismanagement in the Government, for they said that was the result of the conflict between the Executive and Congress, and that with a new President, fresh from and elected directly by the people, all would be changed and the Government reformed. Besides, it was said a little time was needed to cure the evils resulting from the war. Such were the arguments, the hopes and the patience of the people, and they bore their burdens manfully.

The 4th of March, 1869, was to be the new era of reform, retrenchment, economy and the restoration of the Government to something like its original functions and practice. The new President had uttered words to that effect. The popular hero who, by his military genius, had conquered the rebellion and closed up the war, was looked to with hope to bring about the much-needed change. But he has been subjugated and brought under the power of the old corrupt rings which control the whole machinery of the Government. A few weeks after his inauguration he has succumbed to the Senate ring of corrupt politicians, around which all the other corrupt rings in and out of Congress—the whisky ring, the Pacific railroad ring, the national bank ring, the treasury ring and all the other corrupt rings—revolve. That is the center and power of them all. There never can be any reform in the Government and country until the power of that irresponsible and unscrupulous oligarchy be broken up. With the surrender of General Grant little hope remains that this can be accomplished during his administration, unless, indeed, the people become within that time so impatient and disgusted as to turn out the present members of Congress and elect better ones. General Grant means right, and should a body of honest and able men be sent to Congress he would work with them; but having succumb to the existing Congressional ring of politicians, which sustains all the corrupt and plundering rings that deplete the Treasury and overwhelm the people with taxation, he, in the meantime, can do nothing.

Nor is there any powerful voice among the three hundred and more men of both houses of Congress raised against the widespread corruption and extravagance that prevails. Mr. Sprague, it is true, has spoken out boldly and told some truths very unpalatable to his Senatorial colleagues. He is independent enough, and has the resolution to hammer away at the citadel of corruption, but he lacks the ability required, and the Senate ring politicians only laugh at his efforts. Still, he is doing good. Almost all the members of both the House and the Senate, especially the leading members, are interested in the railroad, whisky, treasury and national bank rings, and they play into each other's hands. How is it possible, then, to reform the Government? How can corruption and extravagance be checked when all the power is in the hands of the very men interested in maintaining such a state of things, and when the President has resigned himself to them?

There appears to be but one end to this state of affairs, and that is a revolution—an uprising of the people at the ballot-box. It is certain they will not continue to pay to the Federal Government to the amount of four hundred millions a year. No people having universal suffrage ever did or ever will bear long with such astounding extravagance, corruption and mismanagement and overwhelming taxation as we witness, without revolting. Unfaithful representatives may pile on the debt and taxes, but the limit of forbearance will be reached, and the voters, in their turn, will have something to say. If we go on as we have been going, it will not be long before we hear repudiation uttered as a popular cry from one end of the country to the other. The party which has brought upon the country these evils and burdens will be driven from power, and the one that will succeed it may take a short cut to relieve the people of the enormous taxation and throw all the odium of repudiation upon those who created the burdens. This, really, is what we are coming to; this is the revolution which the political oligarchy in Congress and the corrupt rings that revolve around it will soon force upon the country.

The Spanish Crown.

From the New York World, 19th.

One cannot help suspecting that the Atlantic cable is managed just now in the interest of Queen Isabella II. and Marforio. It sends us such wonderful items of Spanish news as it is hard to conceive that anybody not deeply concerned to discredit the provisional government of Spain should be at the pains of manufacturing. To-day, for example, it informs us that Prince Frederic Charles, of Prussia, and the "Duke of Luxembourg" are the newest candidates for the vacant throne of Castile and Leon. Prince Frederic Charles, of Prussia, is a nephew of King William, who distinguished himself in the recent war between Prussia and Austria. He is still a young man, having been born in 1828. By the "Duke of Luxembourg," the cable undoubtedly means Prince Henry, the brother of William III., King of the Netherlands, who was born in 1820, and who was for severals years Governor-General of Dutch Luxembourg. The election of either of these princes as King of Spain would be little less disagreeable to the Emperor of the French than the choice of the Duke of Montpensier; and it is extremely improbable that either of them can have been seriously thought of in connection with an office which Spaniards honestly wishing to secure the welfare of their country cannot very well care to have made a mere political convenience for disturbing the domestic peace and the foreign policy of their powerful neighbor beyond the Pyrenees.

SOROSIS.

The Institution Succumbs.

From the New York World, 19th.

We knew they would come to it! Wise and wicked old King Francis of France was right when he scratched that famous and infamous distitch of his with a diamond on the window-pane of his palace:

"Souvent femme varie
Bien fol qui s'y fie."

He may have been thinking of the lovely Countess of Chatelherault, but his words had a wider application. *Varium et mutable semper. La donna e mobile.* Of the making of quotations to this purpose there is no end. Put them in a dozen different tongues, their meaning is one and the same. Eve ate the apple on a Monday. On the next Tuesday, she very likely would have thrown it at the tempter's head. He was a cunning serpent and struck once for all. Few of his sex have since enjoyed such an opportunity, and of those few fewer still have known how to profit by it. Hence that enduring despotism of women which, even in this nineteenth century, makes the fair creatures who really wield it so cruelly indifferent to the efforts at "emancipation" of those of their sisters who have been born into this world not to rule but to serve, and which fills the masculine portion of humanity with amazement at the outcry about the tyranny of men.

Yet even the women whom Heaven has not clothed with the purple of power are women, and partake the tidal nature of their sex and of the moon. Here is the Sorosis, for example, which, having authoritatively announced on the 24th of March, that its members had "determined to exclude men" from their happy gatherings for an indefinite length of time—"half a century," we think, was the season of our probation—now "goes back" upon itself and invites a miscellaneous company of arseniated humanity to come and "take tea" on the 24th of April!

"Only a little month!" and the lovely eremities find their seclusion from the society of their bearded oppressors intolerable, and are ready to risk the whole vast future of their struggling sex for the sake of a cozy chat over a dish of tea with things in pantaloons! Are there traitors in the camp? Or is the real treason in that subtle mystery of nature which has determined the general course of human events for a trifle of now some six or seven thousand years, and which these dear little ladies, deriding it with the pen, are forced, *bon gre mal gre*, to acknowledge and do homage to with the tea-cup and the spoon? Suppose the men accept the invitation of "Sorosis," and go and "take tea" with them? Is it not clear that, being the logical and brutal creatures which as men they are, they will infallibly attribute all the progress which the "Sorosis" may hereafter make to the benign influence of their virile presence and companionship? And if they take this base advantage of their beauteous hosts, how can their beauteous hosts deprive them of it? The woman who deliberates is lost. The "Sorosis" which recognizes any foreign fertilization can never again pretend to be the automatic flower and fruitage of female perfection.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the men decline the invitation of "Sorosis?" the confession of weakness has been made by the invitation, and the refusal of the guests to accept it will assuredly embitter the cheerful cup and disturb the progress of the sisterhood with fantastic imaginations of the charming things that might have been had they who were bidden presented themselves at the board.

Look at it in what light we may, we cannot but regard this event as decisive of the destiny of the fair sisterhood. It throws them into the position of Tennyson's Princess at the end of the medley. Their fifty years of celibacy melt into a tea-cup. Their proud self-reliance dissolves with the sugar, and is stirred with a spoon. They cease to be sybils and become women once more, even as all their mothers were. Posterity may lament the collapse. But if they had kept their first faith and clung to their creed, where would posterity have been? Let us deal with them according to their frailty, and take their tea-party as a treaty of peace and reconciliation with the lords of creation.

THF TWITCHELL CASE AGAIN

Another Confession.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. April 17.

The melancholy tragedy, which commenced with the murder of Mrs. Hill and ended with the suicide of George S. Twitchell, jr., in his cell, on the night previous to his appointed execution, would seem to have no ending as far as reports about its various details are concerned. During the past few hours a rumor of a full confession by the suicide to his counsel has been widely circulated, and on tracing it to its source we regard it as of sufficient importance and reliability to be laid before the public. It is necessary to state in advance, however, that Twitchell's counsel feel unable to give the public any direct light on the subject, being bound by the rules of professional etiquette not to divulge any secrets confided to them by their client.

The confession which Twitchell is reported to have made to his counsel is substantially as follows: On the day previous to the murder of Mrs. Hill, Twitchell, bent upon effecting her death with his own hands, made a slung-shot at his place of business in Camden. With this murderous weapon he struck the old lady a formidable blow, no one but the actors in the tragedy being present, and then, unassisted, threw the body from the window into the yard. He then walked down stairs into the yard, and proceeded to wash the blood from his hands at the hydrant. While so engaged, he noticed that the body of his mother-in-law, lying near him, still exhibited manifestations of life. As soon as this discovery was made, he hastened into the house, entering the kitchen first. The first murderous weapon which he encountered here was the poker found near the body of the murdered woman. This he seized, and, hurrying back to the yard, dealt the dying woman another blow on the head, finishing the murderous work. He then repaired to his room, and the deed was discovered in the manner with which the public is already familiar.

Such is the substance of the alleged confession, and we give it for what it is worth. It will not be amiss, however to recall a circumstance which tends in some measure to confirm this story. Mr. Mann, on the trial of Twitchell, endeavored to prove that the weapon which inflicted the fatal blows was a slung-shot, and not the poker. If, as reported, Mr. Mann really knew that a slung-shot did the work, his earnestness in pressing this point can be readily accounted for.

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LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

A Happy Family.

Our Radical friends in this State do not seem fully to appreciate the beauty of that spectacle which presents itself to the eye of the virtuous and the good when brethren dwell together in unity. There does not seem to prevail among them that fraternal affection which is the chief charm in every well regulated family. Such of them as have been so fortunate as to share in the division of the spoils which have so largely accumulated at Washington, are not disposed to trample under foot the sublime sentiment of their political oracle, "Let Us Have Peace," for they have each got their piece; but such of them as are forced to stand off and see the seductive loaves and fishes devoured by others, with not a morsel to appease their ravenous hunger, are making no effort whatever to conceal their disgust at Grant's utter want of taste, judgment and discrimination in his Kentucky appointments. Yesterday the name of Grant among them might have stood against the world; to-day there is none so poor as to do him reverence. Some weeks ago a number of them, here in Louisville, met at Turner Hall, with indignant tears gushing from their eyes and prophetic wrath hissing from their lips, to protest, in the name of "loyalty," against the confirmation of Dr. Speed's appointment as postmaster, and when the head of the Surveyor of Customs rolled in the dust, and his "surveying instruments" were placed in the hands of a man who could accept them only by becoming a carpet-bagger, there was another howl in Rome. The innocent blood of Col. Bolling appealed to them from the ground in vain for one tear of pity or regret, and among them there was not one voice lifted up to cry out, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of his taking off. The guillotined surveyor was in the way of more than one of them; but when the President turned his back upon them all and gave the office to a citizen of New Albany, he did the deed which made Rome howl.

We do not recollect of ever having seen brethren so sadly wanting in unity and brotherly love. Sam. McKee, who is a sort of high priest among them, rejoices, we are told, that an office holder of Kentucky has been turned out to make room for an office-seeker of Indiana, and declares that he would rejoice still more if Massachusetts men were sent down to fill every office in Louisville. This unfraternal sentiment on the part of Samuel shows great demoralization in his section of the ranks. In what way the Radicals of Louisville have rendered themselves so obnoxious to the great embodiment of Kentucky Radical obnoxiousness is not known outside of the happy family. But it is presumed that they hold their heads a little too high for him. Samuel belongs to that class of unwashed political Bohemians who regard as an aristocrat every man who wears clean hands and a boiled shirt. And then again, the obnoxious Radicals here, besides their crime of living in Louisville, are far too conservative to suit Samuel's ideas of Radicalism. They believe that it would hardly be fair to hang all the "rebels" of the South without giving them the benefit of clergy, and that the negro who does not behave himself is not much better than the white man who does. In the eyes of Samuel these opinions are worse than heterodox, and should be punished with fire and faggot.

The discontent which the distribution of the spoils has created among the party here in Louisville is easily accounted for. They all wanted to be Postmaster or Surveyor of Customs, and when the one office was given to Dr. Speed and the other to Mr. Luse, their disappointment was too much for them. They couldn't stand it. They boiled over. Like McKee they wanted to blow up the whole customhouse. For aught we know they want to blow it up still. And the occupants of that massive structure owe it to themselves, and to the Government whose private property it is, to go into the basement every night in search of a Guy Fawkes with a dark lantern and a barrel of nitro-glycerine.

But these discontented Radicals are not so very much to blame for kicking up, both behind and before, at the appointment of Mr. Luse, for it looks a little as if their President, whom they trusted so blindly, is not willing to trust them at all. Yet, inasmuch as they rejoiced when the Northern Vandals swarmed through the South and usurped every place of profit or plunder, they really have no right to complain of the New Albany Goth when he invades their own territory and seizes one of its treasures.

It is intimated that the reason the Louisiana negro declined Grant's offer of the mission to Liberia was that he understood the Liberians to be cannibals, who delight in nothing more than an American Minister on the half-shell. That scared him off.

The President appointed "Gen." Cooper, commander of Brownlow's militia, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Knoxville district, but so far Cooper has been able to find not a single man in that city who is willing to go on his bond.

Foreign Money.

The value in our dollars and cents of the principal coins of the world is as follows: English pound $4 85, French Napoleon $3 90, English shilling 23c, French franc 19½c, Prussian thaler 73c, Mexican dollar $1 07, Italian pistole $3 84, Portuguese Milsee 78c, Roman scudo $1 06, Spanish doubloon $15 70, Belgian frie fraus 98c, Russian rouble 79c, Hamburg morc banco 33⅓c. These are but a few of the many that might be given, but they are enough to show that it is a great pity there is not some way of getting at an international coinage. The traveler meets with trouble in money matters so soon as he leaves his native country, no matter to what nation he belongs nor into what other region he goes. And surely the merchant is not free from trouble in estimating his wares according to the various moneys of the countries with which he trades.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World tells how a brave man has been shabbily treated by the administration: "The confirmation of Jos. C. Brand, Consul at Nuremberg, made, it is reported, quite a scene in the Senate. General Lefevre, of Ohio, present incumbent, is a veteran volunteer, who fought his way up from a private to a generalship by sheer bravery and capacity, and whose promotion was forced out of the department by his gallantry, despite of the desire to keep him down, because he is a Democrat. He had been wounded six times, is the only Democrat from Ohio holding a federal office, and, moreover, is an excellent English and German scholar, and has been the best of consuls. His successor is a man who does not know a squadron from a hunk of gingerbread; was never in the war, except by contract, and only indifferently knows even the English language. These facts were eloquently brought out by conservative Senators in executive session; but they availed only to strengthen the Radical vote which called the soldier home."

In an article on "our inconsistencies" the Chicago Times is very severe upon us. Among other things it says: "Billions in debt, we subsidize enormous and swindling railway enterprises; we purchase Alaska; we negotiate for St. Thomas; we propose to buy Cuba; we offer millions for a Mediterranean island; and have serious thoughts of buying one or two Mexican States. A professed Union of sovereign and equal States, we do not hesitate to enact and enforce legislation wherein individual States are made subjects of invidious law. Declaring solemnly and unmistakably in our compact of union that each State shall decide for itself as to the qualifications of voters, we provide penalties to oblige certain States to forego their rights in this particular, and to allow New England to prescribe the qualifications of the voters of South Carolina." Severe; but just, nevertheless.

The other day the President nominated a fellow named Enos Hopkins for postmaster at Nashville, and afterwards withdrew the nomination. The Radical paper there says the dispatch announcing the withdrawal was "received with very general and decided gratification by Union people, and, indeed, by the community generally." It is a melancholy fact that about half of Grant's appointees are Hopkinses, and their immediate withdrawal would shed a lustre upon his administration that will otherwise never be seen there.

One of the worst things Grant has yet done in making appointments was the making a Minister to China out of Howard, of Michigan, in the place of J. Ross Browne. The Chicago Times very truthfully says that Browne is a gentleman of intellect, culture and extensive knowledge of the world, against whom, as a diplomat, there is found no ground of complaint, while Howard, on the other hand, is a mere pot-house politician, with nearly as much knowledge of diplomacy as a Digger Indian has of the Talmud.

Golden hair fluids have recently been the subject of continued investigation by an English chemist, who, after a careful analysis, asserts that they are composed of dilute nitric and muriatic acids, with traces, in some instances, of sulphuric acid. Though the proprietors of these fluids announce that the preparations are harmless, yet instances have been reported of ladies being injured by drops of the hair dye falling on their shoulders. The agent to effect the change in the color of the hair is nitric acid, aided by the chlorine evolved by the decomposition of the muriatic acid.

An ingenious individual has laid before Professor Morse, the electrician, a plan for sending velocipedes over wires by electricity. He proposes that the wheels shall run on wires, one above and one below, the tires being grooved. He thinks that they can be used for carrying the mail, and even goes so far as to propose to send a man from New York to New Orleans in an hour and a half. It may not be improper to say that we are not the man he is going to send. Not if we can help it.

In his appointments General Grant is the most unhappy of Presidents. When the wrong man is in reach, it is not often that he selects the right one. When there is more than one applicant for a place—and there are generally a thousand—he would do much better to let them "draw straws" to determine who should take it. He certainly couldn't do worse. It would be impossible for him to get the wrong man as often as he now does.

The spring fashions in the far West are somewhat different from those of Paris and New York. It is said that at a frontier ball, recently, a noted Indian belle appeared in a hoopskirt, ornamented with fox tails, and waist of yellow flannel, slashed with stripes of buffalo hide.

Admiral Porter wants to quit the Navy Department, but Borie won't let him. Porter is the Navy Department. Borie can't do without Porter, but the Navy Department could do without either.

It is estimated that the annual cost of the Federal Government is $380,000,000, and of State governments $350,000,000, making a total of $730,000,000 annually. This is $160,000,000 more than the government expenses in Great Britain. On these enormous revenues, whisky, railroad, land, steamship and all other sorts of greedy and gorging rings are at work to transfer the public treasure to their elastic pockets. It would seem as if Congress had come to be looked upon as only a machine to legislate for the distribution of public plunder. The whole tendency of legislation is to build up privileged classes, to create artificial wealth, to make the rich richer, until fortunes which were once considered large are now looked upon as mere bagatelles.

An enthusiastic female admirer of Anna Dickinson styles her "the glorious girl, who, without a thought of self, demands in eloquent tones justice and liberty for all, and prophecies like any oracle of old." No, "the glorious girl" never thinks of herself while demanding justice and liberty for all; but she never fails to think of the two hundred dollars she is paid per night for the eloquent tones in which her demand is made.

The deposits at the United States mint, in Philadelphia, in the month of March, were $92,719 in gold and $26,633 in silver—a total of $119,353. The coinage for the month was $277,889 in gold, $91,253 in silver, $93,220 in nickel and $10,875 in bronze. The total number of pieces coined during the month was two million eight hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-five, of the total value of $473,238.

The National Intelligencer says C. C. Crowe, who has been appointed Governor of New Mexico, was "formerly a General in the Confederate service." This is a mistake. He was merely a Captain in the Confederate service, and a very indifferent one at that. His inefficiency was not wholly unconnected with a carefully cultivated acquaintance with the nearest road to the still-house.

An act was passed by the last Legislature of Illinois which provides that a married woman shall be entitled to receive, use and possess her own earnings, and sue for the same in her own name, free from the interference of her husband or his creditors. The act does not give to the wife any right to compensation for any labor performed by her minor children or by her husband.

It is reported that the German astronomer, Maedier, has measured the hight of one thousand and ninety-three mountains in the moon. Twenty-two of these are higher than Mont Blanc, which is within a few feet of being three miles high, and six are above nineteen thousand feet. The highest observation mountain in the moon is 24,944 feet high.

The Canadian cattle imported into the United States during the first three months of 1869, have greatly exceeded in value those imported during the same period in 1868. The value of the first three months of 1869 was $236,252, paying $47,250 duties. The value for the first three months of 1868 was $131,303, paying $26,260 duties.

An iron water-pipe, 11 inches in diameter and 8,800 feet or 1⅔ miles long, has been laid in Tuolumne county, California. It runs down a mountain under a creek and up the ascent on the opposite side under a perpendicular pressure at the lowest point of 684 feet.

There is to be a move at the next term of the Quarterly Court of Hardeman county, Tennessee, to restrain magistrates from kissing the bride when they perform the marriage ceremony. Somebody belonging to that court has a bride who was kissed by the Squire.

The Court of Admiralty, at Liverpool has decided that American Consuls in England have, in the absence of alleged fraud, the exclusive right to adjudicate upon all claims relative to the wages of seamen in American ships attempted to be enforced in Great Britain.

The English House of Commons contains 338 graduates of the Universities, of whom 151 are Oxford and 122 are Cambridge men, and there are 287 public school "boys," of whom Eton claims 131, Harrow 68, and Rugby 29.

Mr. John Roe, London, is about to issue a fac-simile of Caxton's "Statutes of Henry the Seventh," the earliest printed book of English laws. Of the original but five copies are known, of which one is imperfect.

The Brownsville, (Tenn.) Bee is kind and candid enough to say that "the ladies of Louisville are as handsome as the Brownsville girls." We hardly dared hope that Louisville was so blessed.

There is a man named Gass running for the Legislature in Tennessee. For some years it has been the misfortune of that body to have too much gas—and pneumatic gas at that.

A Mount Pleasant, Iowa, merchant offers each of the young ladies of the graduating class of the University, materials for a calico dress if they will wear it commencement day.

Grant recently appointed one General Barry to office in Mississippi. Barry is a proved swindler and thief; but he is considered best among the carpet-baggers in the State.

The telegraph says reforms will be made in Spain. Let them be made, and while they are at it let them reform their morals as well as their government.

One of Grant's foreign appointees was caught stealing yesterday. The telegraph says he withdrew his nomination promptly. Did he, indeed?

It is said that the snow on the top of one of the mountains in Northeastern Tennessee last Monday week was a foot deep.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Grant has appointed ex-Congressmen Nunn and Richards, of Tennessee, as Minister to Equador and Consul to Leeds, respectively. St. Clair Bowle, of Illinois, was his pick, out of fifty, for secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Russell Jones, nominated for Belgium, and Pike, for Brazil, are not likely to be confirmed.

Two negroes were installed as clerks in the Treasury Department yesterday. Fred. Douglass' son is one.

General Burbridge, charged with bribery, was discharged yesterday by a Washington justice. The indictment was defective and the accusation under it unfounded.

J. L. Foley, of Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Madrid. Who's Foley?

The President sent in yesterday his last batch of nominations for the season. The prompt adjournment of the Senate will give rest to the country for a season.

A Hebrew Rabbi has solicited the President's consideration of the deplorable condition of his people in Palestine. They are deprived of the protection of civilized nations, and wish to take refuge under the stars and stripes.

New gold diggings near Mazatlan are running mad the Mexican people.

Butler is defending in person the Kimberly suit against him in Baltimore, now on trial. He holds that a member of Congress cannot be arrested while in transit to or from his home and the Federal city.

The Cuban revolutionists are said to be fifty thousand strong.

The Californians are disgusted with Grant's nominations. So is everybody else but those appointed.

"Mrs. Van Coot, a widow, and a licensed preacher of the Methodist faith, is said to have converted over 2,000 persons within the past year, and yet it is proposed to turn her out of the ministry!" The rest of the ministers up there are probably afraid that she will convert all the sinners, and thus ruin the business.

Col. Holloway has retired from the editorial chair of the Indianapolis Journal and entered upon the discharge of his duties as postmaster. Messrs. A. H. Connor and B. R. Sulgrove succeed him on the Journal, which makes its appearance in new type.

At Peru, Ill., fortunes have been made in the ice business during the past winter. One firm alone has cleared over a hundred thousand dollars, and it is estimated that Peru will be the gainer to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars.

It is understood that the new Consul at Havana, Mr. Plumb, has received instructions to demand full and entire satisfaction for all injuries sustained by American citizens at the hands of the Spaniards.

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Best hogshead cutting leaf grown in any county south of Louisville, premium by Henderson Packet Company (R. H. Wooltolk, Sup't)	100
Second best hogshead cutting leaf grown in any county south of Louisville, premium by Atwood & Nicholas, Fire, Marine, and Life Ins. Agents	50
Fifth Class.	
To the owner of the best 5 hogsheads cutting leaf, premium by the trade	250
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Third best hogshead shipping leaf, premium by South Shore Line (Thomas Sheerer, Agent)	50
Seventh Class.	
Best hoeshead black wrapper, premium by Louisville Hotel	100
Second best hogshead black wrapper, premium by Willard Hotel	50
Eighth Class.	
Best hogshead cigar leaf, premium by John Cawein & Co	100
Second best hogshead cigar leaf, premium by C. C. Rufer	50
Ninth Class.	
To the lady in whose name is entered the best hogshead of leaf tobacco, without regard to classification	150
To the lady in whose name is entered the second best hogshead of leaf tobacco, without regard to classification	100
Premiums by Inspectors and Weighers.	
Tenth Class.	
To the owner of the best 10 hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class, premium by Louisville and Nashville Railroad	300
To the owner of the second best 10 hogsheads leaf tobacco of its class, premium by the Trade	150
To the owner of the third best 10 hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class, premium by Little Miami R. R. (Chas. B. Bowen, Ag't) 50; Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio R. R's (W. H. Lindsay, Agent) 50	100
Eleventh Class.	
To the owner of the best five hogsheads of leaf tobacco, of its class, premium by Second National Bank 100; Falls City Tobacco Bank 100	200
To the owner of the second best five hogsheads of leaf tobacco, of its class. Primium by J. C. Buckles, Agent Great Western Dispatch 50; Star Union Line (W. E. Robinson, Agent) 50	100
Twelfth Class.	
To the owner of the best three hogsheads of leaf tobacco, of its class	100
To the owner of the second best three hogsheads of leaf tobacco, of its class	50
Premiums by Kohlhepp's Exchange 25; St. Charles Hotel 25; St. George Hotel 25; Phœnix Hotel 25; Graf & Weyd 25; A. Cassella 25	
Thirteenth Class.	
Best hogshead bright wrapper from Virginia or any other State, except Kentucky, premium by Geo. W. Wicks & Co	100
Second best hogshead bright wrapper from Virginia or any other State, except Kentucky, premium by the trade	50
Fourteenth Class.	
To the farmer who exhibits the handsomest prized hogshead	100
Premium by the trade.	

THE FOLLOWING RULES WILL BE OBSERVED:

1—Each hogshead must be marked distinctly with the owner's name and class for which it is intended on both heads.
2—All tobacco should be sent forward at as early a day as possible.
3—No hogshead of bright wrapper, class 1, to weigh less than 500 lbs net.
No hogshead of bright wrapper, class 13, to weigh less than 400 lbs net.
No hogshead of cutting leaf to weigh less than 700 lbs net.
No hogshead of cigar leaf to weigh less than 800 lbs net.
No hogshead of black wrapper to weigh less than 1,000 lbs net.
No hogshead of shipping leaf to weigh less than 1,200 lbs net.
4—No hogshead can take more than one premium.
5—No hogshead that has taken a premium at any other fair can be entered for a premium in this.
6—Each set of hogsheads competing for premiums in classes 5th, 10th, 11th, and 12th shall belong only to one party.
7—None but the growth of 1868 admitted.
8—Entries are open to the entire country, except where otherwise specified.

N. B.—Either of the warehouses will receive and store tobacco intended for the exhibition. The entrance fee on each hogshead will be $5.

FOR THE TRADE:
SPRATT & CO. GLOVER, WHITE & CO.
RAY & CO. RONALD, BRO. & CO.
PAGE, RONALD & CO. J. S. PHELPS & CO.
a21 d2aw&weodtd

STATEMENT
OF THE
TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO.,
Of Cleveland, Ohio,
JANUARY 1ST, 1869.

Cash Capital	$175,000 00	
Cash Surplus	32,236 70	—207,236 70
Total Liabilities		975 00

AS per detailed statement made to the Auditor of this State, and on file in Jefferson County Court.
WM. KRIEGSHABER, Agent,
178 West Main street.
REFERENCES (BY PERMISSION).
John Smidt, Schwarts & Co., Jul. Von Borris & Co., Bamberger, Bloom & Co., S. Ullman & Co., Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., Brandeis & Crawford, Joseph T. Tompkins & Co., Kahn & Wolf, C. Henry Finck & Co. ap20 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

1869.
SPRING MEETING
—OF THE—
Greenland Blood Horse Association,
Commencing Monday, May 10,
—AT THE—
GREENLAND COURSE
Louisville,
On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and one mile from the city limits.

STAKES AND PURSES, $6,500.

First Day—Monday, May 10.
FIRST RACE—Association Stake, for three-year old colts and fillies; mile heats, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, the association to add $400. Closed with the following nominations:
No. 1. W. F. Harper names b c by Colossus; dam Rosette, by imp Yorkshire.
No. 2. A. Keene Richards enters b c by imp Fazaletto; dam Mary Cass, the dam of Bettie Ward.
No. 3. S. T. Drane names ch c Jo Akin, by John Akin; dam Boston.
No. 4. Cadwallader & Boyer names ch c Jo Shaw, by Uncle Vick; dam Churchill.
No. 5. John Jackson & Co. names Herzog, by Vandal; dam Dixie, by Sovereign.
No. 6. Capt. George W. Stewart names ch c Barney Williams, by Lexington; dam Volga, full sister to Vandal.
No. 7. Lyle & Vaughn name b g Morgan's Scout, by John Morgan; dam Liz Morgan, by Glencoe.
No. 8. D. J. Crouse names ch c by Bonnie Scotland; dam Yorkshire.
No. 9. D. J. Crouse names ch c by Bonnie Scotland; dam Ringgold.
SECOND RACE—Four mile dash, for all ages; St Charles purse $800.

Second Day—Tuesday, May 11.
FIRST RACE—A Selling Race—Mile heats for all ages. Horses that are entered to be sold for $500 to carry their proper weights. Those that are entered to be sold for $400 allowed 5 lbs. Those that are entered to be sold for $300 allowed 10 lbs. Those that are sold for $200 allowed 15 lbs., and those that are sold for $100 allowed 20 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and all over the amount entered for will go to the association. Purse $500.
SECOND RACE—Jeffersonville purse; two mile heats for all ages; purse $600.

Third Day—Wednesday, May 12.
FIRST RACE—New Albany purse; 3 in 5 for all ages, $600.
SECOND RACE—Two mile dash; purse $400.

Fourth Day—Thursday, May 13.
FIRST RACE—Two mile heat; Ladies' Stake for 3 years old; a sweepstake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, the association to add $800. Closed with the following nominations:
LADY STAKE—Entries for three-year olds; stake to come off on Thursday, May the 13th, over the Greenland Course; closed with 8 entries:
No. 1. W. F. Harper names b c by Colossus; dam Rosette, by imp Yorkshire.
No. 2. W. F. Harper names ch c by Australian; dam Lavender, by Wagner.
No. 3. A. Keene Richards names b c by imp Fazzaletto; dam Mary Cass, the dam of Bettie Ward.
No. 4. Gen. Abe Buford names b c Versailles, by Vandal; dam Margrave.
No. 5. S. T. Drane names ch c Jo Akin, by John Akin; dam by Boston.
No 6. Capt. G. W. Stewart names ch c Barney Williams, by Lexington; dam Volga, a full sister to Vandal.
No. 7. D. J. Crouse names ch c by imp Bonnie Scotland; dam Yorkshire.
No. 8. D. Swigert names g f Mermaid, by imp Australian; dam Gray Eagle.
SECOND RACE—1¼ dash, for all ages; purse $800.

Fifth Day—Friday, May 14.
FIRST RACE—Kentucky Club purse, for all ages; 3 mile heats; purse $800.
SECOND RACE—Selling Race—Conditions as above; mile heats; purse $500.

Sixth Day—Saturday, May 15.
Consolation Purse—For beaten horses, this meeting; mile heats; purse $300; horses beaten once allowed 7 lbs. Horses beaten twice allowed 15 lbs. Horses beaten three times allowed feather weight.
SECOND RACE—U. S. Mail Line Purse; 2¼ mile dash, for all ages; purse $500.

☞ Five per cent entrance in all purses and two to start in all purses.
Races to commence at 1 o'clock each day.
Special Railroad Trains running every day during the meeting.
Subscriptions to be made and all communications addressed to A. J. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.
President—W. L. JACKSON.
Vice Presidents—Capt. John Sherley, Peter C. Fox.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.
Henry Churchill, John H. Zanone, A. Dutil, Charlie Thurston, John S. Cain, T. Jack Conn, Wm. Johnson, Geo. W. Wicks, Josh Parks, Jas. C. Johnson, Zack. Sherley, Andrew Graham, Col. R. A. Johnson, Charlie Clifton, Robt. Wooley, W. R. Thompson, Gen. S. B. Buckner, D. F. Hogan, and others. mh14 d1awStd

LAW CARDS.

T. E. BRAMLETTE. J. T. BRAMLETTE
BRAMLETTE & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 160 Jefferson bet. Fourth and Fifth,
ap20 6t LOUISVILLE, KY.

LAW CARD.
R. T. DURRETT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
No. 11 Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
PRACTICES in all the Courts of the city, gives especial attention to collections, to the examination of titles, and buying and selling of real estate, and the writing of deeds, leases, wills, &c. &c. ap20 1y

JNO. W. BECKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ OFFICE—No. 6 Court Place. ap20 tf

MAY ELECTION.

FOR CONSTABLE.
T. J. McMANNON is a candidate for Constable, in the Second district, composed of the Fifth and Sixth wards. ap19 te

L. W. SALE is a candidate for re-election as Constable, in the Second District—Fifth and Sixth wards. ap16 te*

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.
JOHN DOYLE is a candidate for Police Commissioner, at the next election. ap21 te

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
Col. J. B. READ is called on to become a candidate for the Legislature, from the District composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards. He will be supported by
ap20 te MANY DEMOCRATS.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN DOWNEY as a candidate for the Legislature, in Jefferson county, subject to the action of a convention. ap9 te

CRYSTAL PALACE
BILLIARD HALL,
OPEN WITH
Phelan's Best Standard Tables,
(NEW.)
THE BAR is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.
ap19 tf THO. F. EVANS, Proprietor.

Drug Store,
UNDER LOUISVILLE HOTEL.
PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared at all hours, of the best selected stock of medicines ever opened in the city.
FORSYTH & M'GRATH.
JOHN WINDHORST Apothecary.
☞ Kissingen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Soda Water on draught. ap19 12t

RUFER'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
Fifth street, bet. Main and Market,
Louisville, Ky.
CHARLES C. RUFER.............Proprietor.
ap19 tf

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS.
MY experience of thirty years enables me to select the purest and best Bourbon Whisky for this article, and to combine with it materials which form the most effective tonic known. W. H. WALKER
ap19 1m Sole Proprietor.

To the Voters of the City of Jeffersonville.
I AM an independent candidate for Marshal, at the ensuing May election.
ap2 tmy4* B. N. OGDEN.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—MEN—In all parts of the United States, with a small cash capital, to buy State or county rights, to manufacture and introduce to the trade Almond's Patent Spring Bed Bottom. No expensive preparations are necessary to make them, and most any one can learn to construct them in one and two honrs. It gives a large profit to dealers and makers. It will not get out of order, and is not complicated, but it is strong, clean, and the most portable Bed Bottom made. It is adapted alike to the use of families, hotels, hospitals and steamboats. The inducements offered to those who wish to purchase a right are of such a character as to shield them from loss, and render cash returns quick and certain, with a large profit. For State and county rights, or agencies, apply to and address J. H. ALMOND, care of Democrat office, Louisville, Ky. ja25 dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD—A good room and board for a gentleman, lady and child (aged 13 years). Address, stating terms, X. L., at Express office. ap21

WANTED—50 LABORERS—Apply at the office of the Louisville Bridge Company, on High street, Kentucky end. ap20 2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STABLE—A good stable and carriage-house, on College street, between First and Brook. Inquire of J. U. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street. de7 tf

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—LOT—Sixt-six feet on Breckinridge street, two doors from Brook. A beautiful lot. Price $5,000. Apply at this office. ap21 tf

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS—For kindling fires and wrapping paper; the cheapest that can be bought. Apply at this office. no26 tf

Woodcock Bourbon
PURE COPPER WHISKY.

WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
ap19 tf No. 3 Main street.

WOLF & DURRINGER,
Jewelers,
Corner Fifth and Market streets,
ap19 LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE
TURF, FIELD AND FARM.
HIGH-TONED, BRILLIANT, ABLE.
IT is the organ of all respectable Jockey Clubs, and therefore the leading turf journal in America. It discusses agriculture, both scientifically and practically, and especial attention is given to the sports of the field. Those who believe in the gun, the rod and the bat, consult its columns with pleasure and profit. The paper denounces pugilism and all low, disgusting sports. Billiards receive due attention.
As a literary paper, we claim a high place for the Turf, Field and Farm.
Its merit on this point has been generally conceded to be superior to any of its predecessors in sporting literature.
Its correspondents are men of superior intellectual culture and attainments, and their ability is recognized as being of the highest order.
Dramatic news, and criticisms on the drama and those connected with it, will be of the fullest description, and due care will be taken that they are truthful and just. Those who enjoy the more quiet allurements of chess and draughts, will find the columns devoted to these subjects presided over by masters in that branch.
Breeding is ably discussed by practical and theoretical minds.
The Turf, Field and Farm is a marvel of success. The wealthy and cultivated gentlemen of America are its readers and patrons. Its articles on all subjects are widely quoted in the daily papers of Europe and America.
The paper is a weekly, the largest in the United States, and is published every Friday morning at $5 a year, in advance; clubs, $4 a year, in advance, by
S. D. BRUCE & SIMPSON,
mr9 d3m 37 Park Row, New York.

Agents Wanted---$10 A Day,
TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.
Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.
Colored—in 4,000 Counties.
THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 by 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Rairoads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County rights and large discount given to good agents.
Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD,
ap16 1m 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

To the Stockholders of the Presbyterian Female School of the City of Louisville.

THE constitution and by-laws of the foregoing incorporation having been lost or destroyed, an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved 29th February, 1868, authorizing the stockholders of said corporation to meet for the purpose of reorganizing and adopting a new constitution and by-laws, and to act on such business as shall be brought before the stockholders, the undersigned stockholders hereby call said meeting (and give notice thereof) for that purpose, which will be held at the office of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, in said city, on the 17th day of May, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M.
WM. F. BARRETT,
L. L. WARREN,
SAMUEL CASSEDAY,
ap17 7t JOHN HOMIRE.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KENTUCKY WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.,
No. 25 Main st., bet. First and Second,
ap19 1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. V. BERNAL,
No. 117 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Marbleing, Graining and Glazing,
In all its branches.
GRAINING and Marbleing done for the trade by Geo. Wohlwend. mr18 3m

To the Voters of the City of Jeffersonville.
At the solicitation of many friends of both parties I have consented to become an Independent Candidate for the office of City Marshal at the ensuing May election.
ap5* WM. H. BARKER.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Co.
THIS Company is organized for the purposes of introducing Pneumatic Gas into Private Residences, Public and Private Institutions,
Both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry will be promptly attended to by addressing the Company. Office No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

—La Grange has gone to Europe.

—The hat is going round for Stanton.

—Two suicides a day for love in Paris.

—Grant says he is disgusted. So is the country.

—Two elopements in high life in New York last week.

—Black tape—The appointment of two negro consuls.—*Ex.*

—Greeley thinks it cruel to set spring guns to detect thieves.

—Quebec is to have a velocipede masquerade. This is the latest.

—Victor Hugo has a dozen new novels ready but holds them for a rise.

—A young Cincinnatian was born on a sidewalk in that city last Thursday.

—Colonel Rodman is an Illinoisan who can throw a cow over a five-rail fence.

—A victim estimates the cost of a first-class wedding in New York at $2,500.

—McClellan is to change the Stevens Battery into a double-turreted monitor.

M'lle Nilsson has received her diploma as member of the Stockholm Academy.

—Serrano rides in Isabella's coach, which is rigged out as gorgeously as ever.

—Simple-minded Greeley thinks it necessary to deny that he procured Dana's appointment.

—Twenty thousand breech-loaders are getting ready for Cuba. And the men to load them?

—Two races for $1,000 a side have been arranged between "Lady Thorn" and "American Girl."

—Ross carried the Senate in the slaughter of a postmaster. He sent him where he told Grant to go.

—Thackery's daughter is "doing" Germany, and like other travelers there will be "done."

—A Senator says he was called out of bed three times in one night by office-seekers in Washington.

—A black slave in Havana has written a song for the Cuban Demonstration, in Philadelphia.

—The Pope has sent for Beecher to come to Rome to expiate his sins. Beecher will find it necessary to go further.

—Ristori's husband is writing a book. He was brought to book while here for alleged misdemeanor.

—It used to be said there was nothing like leather, but brass and a house to Grant are an improvement.

—La Cloche, a funny paper, was recently confiscated in Paris for speaking of "our venerable Empress."

—Sandford's presents to Senators and Senators' wives did his business for him, but it was a dreadfully poor business for the country.

—One journal says that Grant has given Sickles "the cold shoulder." Yes, but he had already bestowed two slices of ham.—*N. Y. Leader.*

—The Nahab of Bengal dined with the British Ambassador at Paris, but didn't eat anything for fear of touching the suet of the sacred cow.

—Just to show that Galena was not exhausted after it produced himself, Grant has given six prominent foreign and domestic appointments to that place.

—The Buffalo Advertiser (Radical) says Ashley's "infamy is notorious," and "hopes he has the grace to feel like a detected sneak," which he hasn't, of course.

—Lucille Western horrified the saints at Brigham Young's theater with her personation of Nancy Sikes, so that they held an indignation meeting the next day.

—When Paul de Cassagnac was recently sent to the St. Pelagie prison, the editors confined there refused to mess with him. Now he has challenged the whole sixteen.

—Mirabeau and the Marquis of Dreux-Breze, on canvas, sold in New York for $4,420, and Medeas for $3,000. Both paintings were by Eugene Delacroix.

—Col. Crow, who was a Confederate officer, Gen. Grant has nominated a second time for the office of Governor of New Mexico. The Senate chokes at him.

—The Maryland girl who shot her betrayer the other day is at liberty, and no one will arrest her. She doesn't even have to play insane as a precaution.

—A case is going the rounds of the newspapers of a man who married his mother. This is horrible enough; but only suppose it had been his mother-in-law!—*Chicago Times.*

—The difference between Ross and two-thirds of the Radical party is, that he has had the boldness to say to Grant's face what they are saying behind his back.—*Chicago Times.*

—Sickles has published a "card" saying there is nothing but the sweetest harmony between Gen. Grant and himself. They have had no dispute—not a bit of it. Dana's turn comes next to "speak by the card."

—Philadelphia is puzzled to know where Twitchell got his prussic acid. It was the strongest known to science, is never kept for sale by apothecaries, and must have sent him out of the world as suddenly and surely as if he had been blown from the cannon's mouth.

—It is said that the sheriff's bill now before the New York Legislature will be worth $250,000 a year to the incumbent of that office in the city, should it become a law. If our old departed friend, Major Noah, could have received such fees while he held the office, he would have died rich

—Napoleon is shrewd in the matter of electioneering. He announces that the public buildings in Paris contain all the works of art which he has on hand, and that the surplus will be distributed among provincial churches and museums. Those districts which return the Government candidate will of course have the choice.

—An indignant New York Republican, reading that somebody had hired Smith to press a bill at Albany, exclaimed, "Smith might be in better business;" to which Jones, who is reported to be in "the ring," replied, "Can you suggest any bill that would pay better?"

—In Indiana, last week Sunday, two gentlemen proceeded from arguments to blows and thence to knives, ceasing only when each had cut the other to death. At that point the friends of the parties, who had collected about, simultaneously whipped out their bowies, and took up the quarrel at the point where the principals left off, and carved three more citizens.

—A Pennsylvania mystery of two years ago has been solved. At that time a young Buck's county miller was shot at three times, while at work in his mill, narrowly escaping assassination. The explanation now comes in the shape of a note from a young lady whose life he once saved, in which she says that, having fallen love with him and finding no reciprocal affection, she determined that he should never marry another, and so sought to take his life. Now, she adds, she has got over her fancy and would not take him on any consideration, and is, moreover, going to Europe.

A CLEVER STORY.

Forty Shillings and Costs.

From Chambers' Journal.

I had been all day trying to get from Aveminster to Chelchester by a country line, a London line, a branch line of railway. In the first place, as the country line only ran three times a day, passenger and goods together, necessitating weary shuntings at every station, we could hardly be said to have made a good start. In the next place, the strategic arrangement whereby the London line managed invariably to start its trains five minutes before the arrival of the "up" country train, making us wait for two hours at Marlbury Junction, to spite the country company, scarcely tended to rapid progress. In the third place, as it always happens to be the aim of a traffic-manager to endeavor to drive passengers on to the main line, and to visit with all possible retributive delays the hostile British public when it will travel on a branch, we could not be considered to have made up for lost time on the branch. In the fourth place, it didn't help us forward to be compelled to travel one hundred and twenty-seven miles round about in a parabola, in order to reach Chelchester, which, at starting, was only fifty-eight miles from Aveminster. In the fifth and last place, we were not got to Chelchester yet; and it would have been money in my pocket if I never had.

"Swinbro'—Swinbro'. Change here for Marchmont and Nutchley. Change here."

Almost time for a change, I reflected, considering I had been nine hours out on a journey of fifty-eight miles, and was still far off from my destination. Looking out from my window of a first-class compartment, I saw it was a cheerless, drizzling night, and the railway porters were steaming in the misty air as they hurried to and fro past the gleam of the lamps. Remonstrating with the guard respecting our train being nearly an hour late, and the time past eleven at night, he soothed my irritation by telling me gruffly I had no business on a branch line if I wanted to go anywhere; and if I would go to out-of-the-way places like Chelchester, I must be very thankful if the company put themselves to the expense of taking me there at all, considering branches did'nt pay to work as a rule.

A solitary passenger then entered my carriage, or rather was banged into it by the guard. Another minute, and the guard had banged himself into his van, emittiug the growl: "Change here!" Our fiery and restive steed, no doubt weary with its headlong career of full twelve miles an hour, gave a heroic neigh of triumph, resembling a feeble crow, in emulation of past exploits, in days long before it was condemned to transportation on a branch, and dragged us off into the bleak night.

My companion was a tall, thin, middle-aged man, with a face lean and withered like a shriveled apple, and concluded below the chin by a stiff satin cravat. In a dress, tight-fitting, and of ancient and faded black, he looked altogether like a man who had run very much to seed, which perhaps accounted for the luxuriant growth of his arms and legs. Observing his clothes steaming with the damp air, I began to realize that it was very chilly. It certainly was.

"Quite a change in the weather," I remarked. "Very cold to-night; is it not?"

"Don't feel the cold myself. Perhaps you would like *to change places with me?* There is no draught here."

I replied I should be very pleased to do so, if not to his inconvenience; and accordingly we changed seats.

It *was* cold, and no mistake. I must have taken a chill, for I felt the cold creeping over me in a most unaccountable manner.

Looking at my companion on the opposite seat, on whom the lamp-light shone full, I saw that his face was not so thin, nor his features so withered, as I had at first supposed; and I must have made a mistake as to his age, for he was by no means so old as I had previously judged. How cold it was, to be sure! As I continued to look at him, I noticed his aspect changed momently—that he was growing younger; that the wrinkles in his face were filling out, and smoothing down; and that he was gradually becoming like some one I had seen before. As his cheeks grew round and ruddy, and his hair changed from gray to brown, before my eyes, I became in such a state of nitrous agitation, I endeavored to cry out, but could not. I was paralyzed with the cold—cold that seemed to make my limbs rigid, and numb my vitals; for I saw the man sitting before me was no longer a stranger—no mere friend or acquaintance; he had become ME!

I held up my hands, to try and shut out the sight, and as I did so, saw they were withered, and thin and old. I pressed them on my brow, to see if I were dreaming; but I found it shrivelled, and seamed, and puckered. And I knew that this man, this fiend, had stolen my body, and given me his. Maddened with the discovery, I rose to my feet—*his* feet—which swayed beneath me, and I struck wildly at the vision of myself on the other side. But I found my arms as light as vapor, for they passed over his body, which went through them, giving me the impression of pain. It was a body of shade that had been given me for my own body of flesh and blood, which this wretch had stolen. By some sorcery or other, we had indeed changed places.

"Sorcerer-demon!" I cried out, only to hear myself speaking with his sharp, cracked voice. When I saw *myself* sitting opposite to me, coolly addressing me in my own voice, I could no longer credit my senses, if indeed I had any of them at all left of my own.

"Dare say you think you are speaking loud now," he said.

I answered by calling the guard as loudly as I could halloo.

"Ah, you might call a good deal louder than that, if the carriage were full of passengers, and they could no more hear you than they could *see* you," he continued chuckling and screwing up my features into a hideously knowing grin, such as I could never have made them assume. "You see, my frend, yours is a body of air, of shadow, insensible, impalpable to all but myself, just as it was to all but you when I entered the carriage. You wish, perhaps, to know who I am? Well, two years ago to-night, I was a passenger by this very up-mail. There was a collision with a stupid down-goods, you see, and the result was that several passengers were injured. One of them was—well, it's no use mincing matters—killed on the spot. Quite so; it was I. Yes, I am what you call a ghost, though we consider the word rather *infra dig.* amongst ourselves, and have a better term for it. Now I have told you what I am, you will like to know what I want? Very good. You shall see."

The ghost in my body then began to feel in my pockets, from which he drew out my meerschaum, loaded it from my pouch, and lighted it with one of my Vesuvians.

"Ah," he proceeded, whiffing the weed rapidly, "you smoke very good stuff—Golden Seal and Returns; not a bad mixture, though I prefer a little Latakia with it myself. Not at all a bad body, yours, either," he went on, eyeing the form in which he was sitting; "not at all a bad body; and it fits me to a T, only a little short in the arms. By the way, I find one of your front teeth a little loose, so don't say I did that when you come to yourself again; and your nose is a little long for me, but I dare say it blows none the worse for that." I shuddered as I saw him take out my handkerchief and use it on that cherished organ of mine.

"Yes, I dare say now you feel the cold a little; I did at first but it is nothing when you are used to it. I find your body very hot—being heavier than I am accustomed to wear; but it won't be for long. I require it 'positively for this night only,' as you say in your playbills, and will return it uninjured by the time we get to Chelchester. By the by, let me beg you to be a little careful how you throw your arms about so much as you did just now, for my body is of a more delicate construction than yours, and being so thin in substance, I am afraid you will scag it under the armpits. You will observe, ladies and gentlemen," he went on in lecturer's style, "that if I take a lighted Vesuvian and insert it in the corner of the patient's eye, he will feel no pain." Saying this, my dreadful companion proceeded to illustrate his remark by making a dive at my shadowy eye with a burning match. I felt no pain as the match burned in my head, certainly.

"You will allow, after all you see, that my shape has its advantages," the ghost proceeded; "but it also has its disadvantages. Try the pipe now." I tried to take the pipe; it dropped through my vapory fingers. He placed it in my mouth; I could not hold it, nor get a whiff from it. "Precisely so," said the ghost. "Now, this is just what has brought me here to-night. A great smoker all my life, doing my six pipes a day regularly—I have been defunct these two years, and during all that time I haven't had a smoke—not a blessed draw! I miss my 'bacco dreadful. There is provision made for smokers down with us, you will understand; but we are governed by a board of directors, whose incapacity quite equals that of most of our city boards. There is a stock of bodies kept on purpose for smokers; so that, if you want a pipe, you must go into one of the bodies to enjoy it. But, if you will believe me, the supply is so notoriously insufficient to meet the demand, that there is no chance whatever for a new ghost to get a smoke. When I entered the Society, all the bodies were out in use, and booked for three years in advance. My name has been down on the books for two years, and there is no likelihood of my getting a body allotted me under another twelvemonth. Fancy two years without a smoke. Why, sir, the incompetence of our Board is positively wooden. I can only explain the reason why we put up with such gross management in the other world, because we have become so used to it in this. Our constitutions, however, are being undermined to that extent that the Board has at last been coerced by popular feeling into passing a measure empowering ghosts to render themselves visible to single individuals at a time in order that they may effect an exchange of bodies for short periods, always with the consent of the person in question, for the purpose of indulging in a habit which the directors cannot, however, but characterize as pernicious and injurious.' Under this new act I obtained my body."

"You never had my consent, fiend!" I cried.

"It is vulgar to call names, my friend," the ghost replied, smoothing my mustache with my fingers; "but you are trifling. I asked you to *change places* with me, and you agreed, as you must be well aware. But, dear me, here we are at Chelchester; however, I *must* finish my pipe—think of two years, and not a blessed draw, my friend."

The train was pulling up. My companion leaned out of the window, puffing fast and furiously.

"Plenty of time to change bodies," he said; "it shall be done in an instant, as soon as the train stops." And he continued leaning out and whiffing away great clouds of smoke, till we came to the platform. He hurriedly knocked out the ashes of the tobacco on the door-rail, as the guard cried: "Change here, change here; all change here, if you please."

A sudden glow of warmth seemed to pass over me as I rubbed my eyes and found, to my great delight, my own smooth hands against my very own unwrinkled cheeks. I looked up for my companion—he was gone—I was alone in the carriage.

I was greatly surprised, when I got on the platform, at being asked for my card by a very officious person; still more so, on receiving a magistrate's summons in the morning. The officious person deposed that he was the secretary of the anti-tobacco alliance, and applied for a conviction against the undersigned, under one of the by-laws of the company for smoking in a railway carriage, the property of the D. E. F. G. Company, contrary to the regulations. He declared to have seen me (only think, *me!*) leaning out of the carriage as it came into the Chelchester station smoking a meerschaum pipe! The guard gave evidence that the carriage certainly smelled very strong of tobacco on arriving at Chelchester, and that I was the only first-class passenger. A meerschaum pipe, answering the officious person's description, was found on my person. Case was clear. Fined forty shillings and costs. Nay, more; the case of smoking in a railway carriage has been gibbeted at all the stations on the line, where I am hung up as a caution and warning to the British public, in a solemn black frame, with my name and address, and the amount of the penalty enforced at full length!

It would have been useless to attempt to dispute the case before the magistrates. It is something to have set one's self right with the public.

ALARMED.

Bridging the Ohio—Southern Railroads.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The bridge question is again up in the Ohio Legislature in an effort to require five hundred feet span, and repeal the charter of the Bridge Company now proposing to erect a railroad bridge of four hundred feet span. While our citizens are exerting themselves to get permission to tax themselves to make a railroad connection with the Southern system of railroads, and there is every likelihood that the great Eastern trunk railroads may be induced to lend their aid and means to the enterprise and make our city the base of their starting point, this movement in the Legislature, if successful, would defeat all and throw to Louisville, with her railroad bridge of four hundred feet span, all that it was hoped could be secured for Cincinnati. No safe railroad bridge of five hundred feet can be safely constructed, except at such an enormous cost that the Eastern roads would prefer making a point in some other State their base, and where such hostile legislation would not embarrass them. Congress, after much consideration, has fixed four hundred feet span as the minimum. Points north and south of our city are at work under this legislation. I hope our Hamilton county delegation and the citizens generally will protest against this interference with their future business prospects. ARGUS.

☞ As much has been said of late about the growing number of costly Methodist houses of worship, the following items, bearing on this point, will be interesting:

The most costly church	$300,000
The cheapest church	50
The average value of each church	3,566

There are two churches valued at $200,000, 13 at $100,000 and upward, and 860 at $10,000 and upward. Of the remaining 10,816 churches, therefore, none are to be valued as high as $10,000.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Easter Come Again—Spring Toilets.

From the Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 19th.

PARIS, March 30, 1869.

At the last *bal masque* given before Lent I came across an eccentric masker in one of the outer passages. He was dressed as Clodache, in flaming red, jaunty yellow and spangles; but the expression of his countenance and his general air were most dejected. He was, besides, lying rolled up in his velvet cloak along the ground, considering the antics of the dancers in view with deep melancholy. A Mephisto, with whom I was pacing through the lobbies, gave him a friendly kick, inquiring, "Why so surly, friend?" "Sir," answered the grotesque individual addressed, "I am afflicted with the spleen and morbid sensations, and as it is customary in this season to appear in disguise I am trying the effect of dashing attire on my system, and do enjoy it extremely." A deep groan from the speaker closed this period, and Mephisto, turning to me, reflected as we went along, "He thinks he's mighty jolly, but I'd sooner give up my friendship with the devil than again experience the cold shiver his enjoyment has given me down the spine of my back."

The said shiver was, of course, caused by the terrible draughts one always feels behind the scenes. I felt it myself, and the masker had nothing to do with the chicken-skin that creeps over a man among the stage properties; but I also felt the philosophy of the incident, and now apply it to my own case this day. None of your readers would believe me if I told them I have to turn into spangles when I want to be genial; but they may rely on my veracity when I assure them that I have all through Lent endeavored to hide my humoristic and profane tendencies under a sober coat curtailed of cod tails behind and by administering unto my digestion plenty of cod inside—in fact, under a mourning suit which I have enjoyed exceedingly, though I do not suppose I have had enough of the medium in me to communicate shivers. Like the contemplative masker, I have felt better until this morning, when the unleavened paste of my old man cracked under an explosion of laughter; it did, and, honor bright, I turned into my blue frill frock, Poole trousers and claret satin necklace (such a wide sailor's knot!) with all the friskiness of my organization. This jolity was not caused by sunshine, as this Easter wind of ours is easterly, nor by the passing folly of manhood either, as this date will show, it being two days previous to that on which April and ladies make fools of men. It was what a poet or ballad writer would style a reminiscence.

I had been the day before to pay a visit to one of Fashion's relatives; her name is Fancy, and the new denomination she has given to paniers revisited my memory. *Dos a dos*, or back to back, it was, and when I in my mind connected this with what we now see since square bodices have been adopted, the *vis a vis* association almost killed me. If anything had been left in womankind to define philosophically besides the *dos a dos* and *vis a vis*, I was just in the mood to find a name for it, but there is nothing between the two.

I am glad I have returned to my old disposition again. I learned a great deal of Fancy. Her toilet was the model spring costume. It was a bright green faille skirt with a flounce of Chantilly round the bottom. Her panier was made of two flounces rounded and very full behind, looped with green rosettes. She wore on her left side suspended from green silk cords an alm pouch chatelaine, on which her initials were worked with black, and it was terminated by long black tassels. Her bodice was square, and over it she wore a high lace jacket with falling sleeves open and wide. Her jewels were enamel, small plates in her ears, on which all the biped specimens in the garden of acclimation could not be got in among long grass; but on one there was a stork on one leg, on another a heron, on her broach an ibis and pigeon. These ornaments are a perfect mania, and have been suggested by the enamels of the Japanese, who have long excelled in this industry. Sleeve buttons are made of the size of an English half crown, and the great idea is to have tangled herbage, on which exquisite birds are settling. The favorite colors are reds, violets and turquoise blue, because they are difficult to produce. Each subject is, whether bird, fish or dragon, encased by exquisitely thin threads of gold, and the number of ornaments for wear seems to increase every day. There are studs, pins, lockets, links and even buttons. The French call it *email claisonne.* Some of the imitations are excellent, as the quality of enamel consists in the perfection of painting in vitreous pigments, then subjecting the designs to the action of the fire.

I also paid a visit to Taste this week, another relative to our sovereign lady. She was jubilant over the failure of Longchamps, which procession she has so long thought inappropriate on Good Friday; but religious feeling, I perceived, was only a partial consideration; her real gratification is caused by the return of cashmeres, not put on in an angular, three-cornered style, but pepium style across the back; the center is gathered up to the waist, over which comes a black sheaf of bows; the sides, which hang, form long, wide sleeves. She has also adopted a new fanchon trimming to be put on hats and toques drapery with these cashmeres. It is fringe, made of all the shades in an Indian shawl; it is sewn on tulle or crape, and after forming the usual scarf above the chignon is crossed under the chin.

Straw hats are to be worn pointed towards the forehead, and this season's favorite is the poppy trail, with black or blue velvet bow on the summit of the head. The harebell, in mauve and yellow primrose, is suitable for young ladies.

The Van Dyck red was worn by Fashion herself on Easter Monday, at a soiree given by her to some juveniles, for the distribution of Easter eggs containing toys. She had likewise adopted an Alencon ruff, which began at the waist in front, and, rounding the bodice, stood up like a short fan behind. The Diana toquet, or feathered cap, is indispensable with this. It is kept on even all the evening, and the feathered is fastened with a snap of gems. This toquet and the Canova head-dress are the novelties. The Canova consists of a bow of hair *a la Greque*, at the top of the head, and of thick tresses that look like torsades. Colored satin ribbon is looped through these plaits, and a satin bow is placed on the center of the forehead. Some prefer a cavalier feather, pink preferred. It is then fastened under the knot of hair, descends to the middle of the back of the head, where it is gracefully twisted and left to curl behind the ear. Pale geeen is adopted with blonde hair. The Malcontent hat is my favorite; it lends a pout to coral lips. It is made of gray straw, a narrow oval crown brim turned up on one side only, with a bow of gray satin. It is trimmed with a long ostrich gray feather laid back over the crown.

Lace is much worn, fan shape, on the waist and epaulettes. The fold in most favor for mounting certain frilled spring materials, is the bell fold for flounces. Some like the organ pipes, while others reject both, as they suggest ringing and pealing forth for comers; they adhere to Louis XV. *plisse* and du Barry *ruche.*

The Imperial Prince entered his fourteenth year the 16th of this month. He has been presented with a velocipede, and the Chateau Laffite, on the other hand, the landed property left him by Princes Baciocchi, is to be sold. It consists in the Princess' residence at Rennes and the model farm of Korn-er-Ouet, which had been given to the Princess by the Emperor and had cost two millions.

He is at present much interested in the hippic celebration, which is to take place at the Palais de l'Industrie; and this reminds me that a subscription has been raised in high life for the purchase of forty horses to reinforce the artillery of Pie IX. Of course they will all be piebalds.

The following is the description of a toilet presented to a banker's daughter by a banker's son. It was inclosed in a large ebony egg, with silver rims and silver hinges. This egg had a renaissance lock and a gold and silver key. Gold and silver, the magic key to hearts.

The costume comprised two skirts, one of that peculiar coral shade more red than pink, and still between the two. The bottom of the unkerskirt was flounced with French lace (boint d'alguille). Over this a train of the coral silk, somewhat longer than the underskirt, and trimmed round with a flounce of the same lace, raised on the sides by branches of coral. A small mantelet of lace *a la vieille* is crossed over the bodice, fastened with pink coral buttons. Waves of lace fall round the arms, and they are called *engageantes.* The band for the waist is fringed all round with seed coral, as also the bow ends behind. This is very costly. The flower most sought after for evening wear on tulle and tarlatan is the tulip in all shades; they are put on the shoulders and in long grasses fall behind from satin poufs on the waist. They are so light that the least breath makes them undulate on their graceful flexible stems; the iris and the rose are still supreme.

BILLIARDS.

The Progress of the Game—The Improvements Made and Making.

From notice of "Roberts on Billiards" in the London Atheneum.

Whilst the game has grown popular in England, its acceptance on the continent and in transatlantic lands has become still more general. Every provincial town of France has its public tables, every important chateau has its room for play with ivory balls. There is no amusement on which the Parisians spend more time or money. "It is estimated that there are now in Paris alone over 20,000 tables, whose gross receipts," says the Figaro, "are competed to amount to £12,000 a day. Once the pastime of kings, it now serves to while away the idle hours of handreds of artisans, clerks and citizens who daily haunt the *cafes* in the vicinity of the boulevards. The game, however, was equally in its infancy in France, as in other countries, until the invention of the leather-tipped cues and the discovery of screw and twists in the early part of this century." So far as France is concerned, these important improvements on the primitive game may be confidently ascribed to M. Mingaud, a celebrated professional player, whose imprudent utterance of political sentiments resulted in his incarceration in a state prison, where he was allowed to divert himself with the pastime of which he became a master and the chief promoter. It was during his confinement that M. Mingaud, after making himself an adept in the billiard-player's art, originated the leathern tip, as a means of obviating difficulties that had repeatedly defeated his attempts at new strokes. "Then followed discoveries consequent on the invention, until his power over the balls became surprising, even to himself. When almost perfect in the management of the cue, he sent it forth to the world, but kept to himself the more important features, and did not disclose them until after his release." From France Mingaud's leather-tipped cue was introduced into England, where its adoption was not effected without opposition. A considerable period, however, elapsed before his simple device, which almost rendered billiards a new game, was used in America, where it is said to have been reinvented by Lake, the celebrated mace champion, who kept a billiard-room, and, being the son of a shoemaker, is supposed to have derived from his father the suggestion that in billiards, no less than in other fields of enterprise, the proverbial superiority of leather over all other materials might be demonstrated at the cue's point.

How Mingaud, after instructing Paris in the art of managing the leather-tipped cue, astounded a company of provincial amateurs by his consummate mastery of the instrument, Mr. Roberts tells in the following story:

"A few years later he became known as the great master of the game. He could nurse a break, screw and cause his ball to follow with the utmost nicety and certainty. Happening once to be traveling through the northern part of France, he entered a *cafe*, when he found a player relating his adventures in Paris to an admiring and attentive group. His success had been great at billiards. He had met Mingaud, who was a very fair player, but hardly the expert he had presumed he would find. Probably Mingaud could give him three in twenty-one. He had improved himself in Paris, and would show them the latest strokes. Then came a waiter with the balls, and the narrator proceeded to attempt, and lamentably fail, in the demonstration of certain hazards. After laying aside this cue, Mingaud advanced, took it up and struck the white ball, which, after contact with the red, recoiled upon him. Affecting extreme horror, he dropped the cue and summoned the waiter, to whom he explained that when he had pushed the ball forward it ran backward. The spectators were incredulous, and in reply to their entreaties, Mingaud attempted another stroke, but with the same result. The balls were seized and condemned as "tormented by a devil," and the waiter proceeded to obtain a new set. During his absence, Mingaud proposed a trial with the newcomer from Paris, who only too happy agreed to play, and, being the "crack" of the district, to give five points start. At first he was allowed to win, became exultant, and eventually was bold enough to express an opinion that the great Mingaud would be a poor match for him. Suddenly the tables were turned; Mingaud played him at evens, then gave points, and eventually beat him with a start of 15 in 21. The spectators were interested at the outset, because their townsman won, then amazed at the curious strokes exhibited by the stranger, who now screwed, now followed, and continued scoring, sometimes the full game, without allowing his opponent a single stroke. 'And now, Monsieur,' said Mingaud, addressing his discomfited adversary, 'do you feel equally certain of your ability to encounter the best player in Paris?' 'I defeated many experts there. You must be the devil. None other could possess so entire a mastery over the balls. I shall play you no more.' 'No,' replied the discoverer, 'there is no need for any further exhibition on your part. But before we part I would impress upon you the great disadvantage of not speaking the truth.' 'Monsieur, I do not comprehend; I——' 'Quiet! There is no reason for a noise. I am called Mingaud, and I think you will admit my skill is somewhat above yours. Had you not boasted so outrageously, I should have contented myself with remaining a spectator.'"

HELMBOLD.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, is the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract

SARSAPARILLA!

ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES

OF THE

Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with PERFECT SAFETY.

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states *that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50.

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MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S

IMPROVED

CHILL CURE!

IMPROVEMENT

ON

Limerick's Chill Cure!

A Wonderful

DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE!

THE MOST

SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR

FEVER AND AGUE

EVER KNOWN.

Thousands who have Used it

TESTIFY TO ITS MERITS.

Contains no Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Other Deleterious Substance Whatever

CHILLS, ON BEING BROKEN, DO NOT RETURN.

IT CANNOT POSSIBLY INJURE THE MOST DELICATE PATIENTS.

All who have had chills and fever, and taken quinine or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the remedies often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Limerick's Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Read Certificates of Well-known Citizens.

This is to certify that we have used Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure, and believe it to be more effective than quinine or any other chill remedy known—it having made a permanent cure with us after months' trial of other remedies had failed.

JOHN T. MORRIS,
C. C. HUTCHINSON,
DR. S. YATES,
A. L. HARDIN,
W. N. HAMILTON,
R. W. MEREDITH,
W. N. HALDEMAN.

Testimony of a Well-known Physician.

The following letter is from a physician of large practice in the city, and whose experience with chills has been unusually extensive. It is rarely any medicine has the merit to induce such a testimonial as this in behalf of Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1868.

Dear Sir: I was called on to visit a patient who had been suffering with chills and fever for upward of two years, and could get no relief for more than two weeks at a time, although she had employed some of the best physicians in the city, and had taken every patent medicine she could hear of. When I saw her she was very low, suffering with irritable stomach, diarrhea, swelling of the limbs, and a dreadful cough. I prescribed your excellent medicine in half doses for four days, which, to my astonishment, performed a permanent cure. She has not had a chill nor a sign of one since, and is now stout and well. I recommend it most cheerfully to all afflicted with that aggravating disease—the chills—as a safe and sure cure.

Yours, truly,

G. S. WHIPPLE, M. D.

P. S.—I have used it in a number of cases since, and it has invariably performed a permanent cure. I have never seen anything equal it, although I have been prescribing for the chills for twenty years. G. S. W

WINTERSMITH'S

IMPROVED

Chill Cure!

Is the Only Known Remedy that Makes a Permanent Cure.

Manufactured at Louisville Chemical Works, for

C. H. WINTERSMITH,

Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE BY

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
WILSON, PETER & CO.,
ED. WILDER & CO.,
H. CHAMBERS & CO.,
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
And all Druggists.

Price, $1 per Bottle.

The attention of

Country Merchants and Druggists

Is called to this Medicine, as they will find it

THE MOST SALEABLE

And popular article they can add to their stock.

fel7 tf

DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

—OF—

THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

One Square, first insertion		$1 00
"	Next five insertions, each	50
"	One week	3 50
"	One month	10 00
"	Two months	17 50
"	Three months	25 00

Ten lines solid agate, or their equivalent in space, to be considered a square.
Advertisements on first and third pages 33⅓ per cent. additional.
Advertisements inserted every other day 25 per cent. additional.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, 33⅓ per cent additional.
Advertisements to occupy fixed places, 50 per cent. additional.
Double column advertisements, 25 per cent. additional.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Transient Amusements, $1 per square for each insertion.
"Wants," "For Rents," "For Sales," etc., 25 cents for each insertion of five lines.
"Town Topics," 30 cents per line; Locals, in black letter, 20 cents per line, and City Items 15 cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement.
All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK.

THE LATE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Formal Demand on Lord Clarendon.

Political Agitation in the New Dominion.

Annexation to the United States Mooted.

THE JAY COOKE FORGERY CASE.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The Herald's London special says: It is understood here that the American Minister, in accordance with instructions received from his government to-day, made a formal demand on Lord Clarendon, the British Foreign Consul, asking for explanations in relation to the case of the American ship Mary Lowell, which was captured by a Spanish war frigate off one of the Bahama Islands, while in charge of the British revenue official, with the seal of the revenue department on her hatches. This fact, in connection with the reported increase of the American fleet off the West India Islands, creates much sensation in commercial circles in this city, and it is thought will very likely seriously effect the new Spanish loan now about to be put on the market.

The Tribune's Montreal special says the desire of the people of the New Dominion to cut loose from their dependence upon the mother country, has received a powerful impetus from one or two great events, and whatever course will finally be adopted, there can be but little doubt that a great political change of some sort is not far distant.

Several private meetings of influential persons have recently been held here for the purpose of considering the great question of a change in the form of government, and the general dissatisfaction with the present state of things is more openly expressed. The newspapers are at last beginning to meet the question face to face, and giving utterance to the sentiment which has long been widely discussed among the people, although few have had courage to express publicly in favor of independence; but a large party, I believe, aim at annexation to the United States, and will soon make itself prominent.

The acquisition of the Hudson Bay territory has given additional force to the arguments of the annexationists. It is felt that such a magnificent domain as the new dominion now promises to be, ought no longer to be dwarfed and kept down by dependence on a transatlantic government. That the people of Great Britain shall surrender her North American possessions as a set off against the Alabama claims, has created a deep sensation in certain cities. Not a few regard it with decided favor.

Sumner's speech has been copied in full by the English and French journals, and is, of course, the topic of much discussion.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Justice Dowling commenced yesterday at the Tombs an examination in the case of the late forgeries upon Jay Cooke & Co., by which $26,000 was obtained from the National Bank of the State of New York. Affidavits were submitted by the assistant cashier of Jay Cooke & Co. and the paying teller of the bank, declaring the checks to be forgeries.

MEMPHIS.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Five Men Killed and Several Wounded

MEMPHIS, April 21.

The westward train on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad ran through a trestle, yesterday morning, near Dresden, killing the Engineer, Wm. Sippy, and the fireman, Christal. Several passengers were severely injured.

About the same hour the Northern train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad ran through a trestle near Trenton, killing the engineer, Noble Connor, and two passengers, names unknown. They were riding on the engine at the time. The storm of Monday night had washed the earth away from underneath the trestle.

CINCINNATI.

Damages by the Storm—Meeting of Railroad Capitalists.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Heavy rains with lightning commenced here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but not such a storm as was reported at the West and South. The same storm blew down the new Wabash bridge at Vincennes, Ind. At Fort Wayne the bridges and culvers on the Wabash railroad were threatened by freshets.

Capitalists left Fort Wayne yesterday to attend a railroad meeting at Henry, Ills., to consider the practibility of building a railroad from the former place to Muscatine, Iowa.

The Indiana State musical festival is largely attended which is now in progress at Fort Wayne.

B. Merkel, a butcher of this city, sent a man to the bank with a check for $1,000 yesterday; the latter drew the money and decamped.

Twenty-eight students graduated at the Cincinnati law school last night.

Convention of the Knights of Saint Crispin.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 21.

The convention of the Knights of St. Crispin of Nova Scotia and Canada was largely attended yesterday. The proceedings were secret, but it is said they looked to the unity of action of the various orders.

AUSTRIA.

The Rumored Triple Alliance.

The Wanderer of Vienna has an article on the rumored triple alliance between France, Italy and Austria, which, appearing as it does in an influential Austrian journal, is well worth attention. We subjoin the greater part of it:

The reported alliance between Austria and Italy, of which we have lately heard so much, could have neither common sense nor a definite object, except in so far as it served to supplement an understanding between France and Austria. That such an understanding has been already arrived at seems to be taken for granted by the western press and the French semi-official organs. But we in Austria have a right to demand some *eclarcissements* about the purpose of these two supposed alliances. We naturally ask, in case of a league with Italy, what can that country receive from us, and what can it give us in return? With still greater solicitude do we put the same question when we hear of an alliance between Austria and France. The friendship of Napoleon III. has cost Austria her Italian possessions, has made her a partner in the disaster of Mexico, and even after Koniggratz the policy of France did not spare Austria one of the sacrifices which she was obliged to make to Prussia. The more, then, the reports of such alliances assume a definite form in the political world, the more we are justified in inquiring about the direction which the external policy of Austria has recently taken.

The ultimate aim of the political designs of Napoleon, as is the custom with this master of astute diplomacy, has been kept secret enough, but facts themselves have taught us to penetrate the policy of the Tuileries. For two years the French semi-official journals have not a moment desisted from provoking and irritating their Prussian neighbors. The combined attacks on the Hohenzollern hegemony in Germany return in the press of Napoleon with the same regularity as the phases of the moon. Sometime ago Luxemburg furnished the text for these provocations; to-day it is Belgium, and if the quarrel with the latter State be amicably settled, as we have good reason to believe it will, we may confidently expect that the organs of the 2d of December will not be slow in finding some new grievance to complain of. It is no trivial circumstance, or rather it is a most significant one, that the loquacious Alexander Dnmas, on a late occasion, when excusing the failure of his newest grand military drama, let out the secret that the government had used him and his piece as *ballon d'essdi* to discover whether and how far they could count on the military ardor of the masses in a war with Germany. There is not even a police journal supported by the French government which does not seek to contribute its quota of excitations against Prussia. It is the will of Napoleon that they work continually at sapping by new diplomatic and military trenches and lines the power of the North German Confederation. With the instinct of the mole he undermines every possibility of peace between Prussia and France. Too cautious to quarrel without a specious pretext, he is, on the other hand, too persistent and too vindictive to give up his plans. His intention is to isolate Prussia, and, in case of war, not to isolate himself.

This last consideration is the true key to the continual endeavors of France to form an alliance with Austria, just as it will account for the conduct of Napoleon III., should he deliver to Victor Emanuel the last great acquisition for which Italy sighs. We have learned from a trustworthy source in Florence that, however incredible it may appear, Napoleon III. not long ago agreed to withdraw the French troops completely from Rome, in consideration of a concession, as yet unknown to the public, on the part of the Italian government.

Jokes of the Postoffice.

Probably whoever tends a postoffice delivery, especially in a large office like that in this city, has as abundant opportunity to exercise the Christian graces as persons in almost any other employment There is one curious old fellow who visits daily the Lewiston postoffice at a given hour, regular as clockwork, and asks the stereotyped question:

"Is there anything for me to-day?"

And receives the stereotyped reply, "Nothing." To which the just as stereotyped rejoinder always follows:

"I don't see what on airth they're thinken off!"

This remark is made at the postoffice delivery 311 times a year—twice in a twelvemonth he may get a letter!

A few days ago a rough, burly fellow approached the delivery, and ejaculating an oath demanded:

"I want that letter, now!"

"What letter?"

"Why the letter of mine that is advertised. I've been here every day for two weeks for it, and couldn't get it."

"But what's your name?"

The burly individual gave it, and the clerk searched in vain—no letter such as was wanted could be found.

"I'll be dumbfounded if I'll leave this spot till you give me that letter," retorted the man. "I know it's here, and if you don't give it to me, I'll have it out of your hide."

Things began to look very squally. The clerk tried to reason with him. "Your letter is not here; I've looked in every place where it possibly could be, and it can't be here. You must be mistaken."

"But"—continued the man, interjecting an oath—"it is here, and isn't it advertised—I saw my name just outside here, and no mistake about it."

"Let me see your name," rejoined the clerk, coming out where the man was. The confident searcher led the postoffice official to the locality, where he pointed out to him a document, and scanning a long list of names at last fell on his own, and triumphantly drawing him of the postoffice thither, taunted him, "There, didn't I tell yer so—there's my name!"

Sure enough there the name was. "To be sure," the clerk quietly proceeded to remark, "to be sure, that is the name, but cast your eyes to the top of this list." The rough-shod customer turned his eyes in the direction named, and read as follows:

"Alphabetical List of Voters in Ward —, in the City of Lewiston!" His eyes fell, he turned on his heel without stopping to skin the postmaster, and hasn't called for his letter yet.

The other day an Irishwoman called for a letter for herself—

"An' sure an' is there anything here for me?"

"What name?"

"Bridget McCarty."

"Yes, there's a letter here for you from the Dead Letter Office."

"The poor woman's countenance fell, and she burst into a flood of tears. "An' sure an' I thought some of 'em mought ben dead that I didn't hear from them before."

The clerk soothed her with a few legal remarks, explaining the nature of the Dead Letter Office; the woman wiped away her tears and went away with one of her old letters, happy in the thought that the "folks at home wan't as dead as they was."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

☞ Plymouth church gives Saturday matinees, fifteen cents admission, at which the big organ is played.

EUROPE.

General Intelligence.

From the New York Herald, 19th.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, from Bremen the 3d, via Southampton the 6th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings two days' later details of our cable telegrams.

The Dublin Gazette announces that the Queen has created Prince Arthur a Knight of St. Patrick.

The Paris Etendard of the 4th inst., formally denies rumors which have been circulated here respecting alleged orders for warlike preparations at Cherbourg.

The report of the Committee upon the Italian Budget has been issued. The estimated deficit for 1869 is 74,710,874 lire.

The trial of the persons concerned in Monthabor street tragedy was concluded on the 3d in Paris. The prisoner Firon was condemned to death, but Rize was acquitted.

The First Chamber of the Netherlands agreed on the 3d to the bill approving the modifications of the convention relative to the navigation of the Rhine.

A report has been issued of the progress of the works for the Mount Cenis railway up to the 31st of March. The length of tunnel excavated is 9,522 metres, there remaining still 2,697 metres.

Prince Arthur landed at Kingston on the morning of the 5th and at once went on to Dublin, where he received the address of the corporation. The streets of Dublin were greatly crowded and the Prince was cheered at various points.

The Athens journals state that the King of the Hellenes, during his last excursion in the provinces, was precipitated by a stumble of his horse into the river Alpheus, then greatly swollen by rain; but, being accustomed to all manly exercises, succeeded without much difficulty in reaching the bank.

It is considered likely that an arrangement may yet be come to between the masters and men at Preston. The masters are willing to make five per cent. the amount of reduction under certain conditions which they have stated to the men.

Archbishop Manning has refused to allow the petition for the release of the Fenians, still in prison, to lie for signatures at the doors of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorsfield.

The Italian papers state that unusually cold weather still continues in many parts of Italy. Snow has again fallen in the neighborhood of Florence, at Milan and in several districts of Lombardy. The banks of the Lake of Como and of the Lake of Lugano are white with snow.

About midnight on Friday, the 2d inst., a pit connected with Lady Carnavon's colleries was suddenly innundated with water, and four men lost their lives. The pit is situated at Skegby, about three miles from Mansfield.

The Chancellor of the North-German Confederation has submitted a bill to the Bundesrath respecting the general introduction of telegraphic stamps, for the payment of dispatches. They have long been in use on the Berlin Exchange, and it is said that their universal adoption would greatly simplify the business of the telegraph office.

A deputy gave notice in the Spanish Cortes on the 3d of his intention to question the Government on the disappearance of certain jewels, valued at 14,000,000 reals, from the cathedral of Toledo.

It is currently reported in Paris that the Emperor has written a letter to M. Forcade de la Roquette, congratulating him upon his recent speech in the legislative body on the question of the Government influence at elections, and thanking the Minister for his political views with so much ability and sincerity.

The French official and semi-official journals of the 5th are full of denials of reports. The statements about the existence of a Franco-Italian treaty of alliance, an exchange of notes between France and Prussia relative to the demolition of the Luxemburg fortifications, and the resignation of the Minister of Finance, are all contradicted.

A certain amount of agitation is said to prevail in Portugal on account of the recent royal decree modifying the electoral law by re-arranging the constituencies and reducing the number of members in the Chamber. The decree is considered to be unconstitutional, and a deputation has waited upon the King with a petition requesting its withdrawal and the dismissal of the Ministers, at whose instance it has been issued. A good many public meetings on the subject have already been held.

DANVILLE, OLNEY AND PADUCAH R. R.

Gov. Palmer and the Railroad Veto

From the Paducah Kentuckian.

At the late regular session of the Legislature of Illinois, several important measures, vitally affecting the material interests of the State, were passed, but it is necessary to have the approving signature of the Governor, to all bills passed, and several important ones, were vetoed by Gov. Palmer during the recess.

A few days since the Legislature met in special session to consider and act upon the unfinished business and from a report of the proceedings of the 15th instant, in the Senate, the bill providing for the payment of railroad debts of towns, counties, etc., vetoed by the Governor, was called up, and also the bill for the relief of Alexander county, and both passed over the veto—14 to 11.

On the same day, the House took actiou on the same bill, which is reported in the proceedings as follows:

A message from the Senate announced the passage of Senate bill 575 over the Governor's veto, and asking the concurrence of the House therein.

This is the bill which the Governor objected to as against public policy. It provides for paying railroad debts in counties, cities, towns and townships, with the tax collected in those localities, as in excess of the tax of 1868.

This is a most important bill to the railroad projects now on the tapis in that State, and it is particularly so to the Danville, Olney and Paducah road, as this road runs through a number of counties that, when developed by the road, will be among the best agricultural counties in the State. This bill gives to the counties the increase in the revenue arising from the increased value of lands over the assessment of 1868 for railroad purposes, for a term of ten years.

To illustrate: If land was assessed in 1868 at five dollars per acre, and in 1873 it had advanced to ten dollars per acre, the county will be entitled to the taxes collected on the valuation over five dollars per acre, the valuation of 1868.

☞ Large bells are now hung in England upon a plan by which the friction is so reduced that they can be rung without the exertion of much force. The system consists in making the gudgeons upon which the bell is hung V-shaped, like the bearing of a scale-beam, and applying the power by a lever attached to the stock, the wheel being dispensed with. The gudgeons must not be lower than the top of the bell. In a recent experiment with this new method, a bell, with a diameter at its mouth of 76½ inches and weighing 10,000 pounds, or 4½ tuns, was rung, it is stated, by the use of one arm. This plan, it is asserted, is easier than pulling the clapper by a rope, and does not involve so great a risk of cracking the bell. The tone is also said to be much grander.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

Money market close, and banks are barely able to accommodate regular customers. Considerable demand has sprung up, in the past few days, for money, owing to the large amount required for payment of tax on whisky which is being taken out of bond.

The following quotations of our gold and Government bond market have been furnished us by Messrs. Thomas and William Maize, specie, stock and bond brokers, No. 145 West Main street, over the Citizens' Bank:

Gold—

10:00 A. M.	134⅜	11:30 A. M.	134½
11:00 A. M.	134½	12:20 P. M.	134½

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133½	134½
Silver dollars	133	......
Silver ½s and ¼s	122	......
Silver dimes and half dimes	120	......

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 6 per cent bonds, 1881	116¾	117¼
Five-twenties, 1862	120	121
Five-twenties, 1864	115⅝	116⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	117⅞	118⅜
Five-twenties (new), 1865	114⅝	115⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	114⅝	115⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	114	115
Ten-forties	105	106

Exchange is firm and in active demand, banks buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium.

Local securities in fair demand; old city bonds and Nashville stocks being most inquired after.

COMMERCIAL.

Under the influence of bright sunshine and cloudless skies, business exhibits today decided animation in all departments of the general market, and the volume of trade was nearer the ideas of merchants than for several days past.

BREADSTUFFS—The demand for flour is chiefly local, though we hear of some sales for shipment South and to the interior of the State. Prices are steady and we quote: Fine, $4 50a5; superfine, $5 50a6; extra, $6 25a7 75; extra family, $7a7 75; A No. 1, $8a8 50; fancy, $9a10 50.

CORNMEAL—Is in good request, with sales of bolted at 70a75c per bushel, loose, and kiln dried at $4a4 25 per bbl.

The grain market is steady, and oats and corn show a good degree of firmness, with an advancing tendency in prices. We quote: Wheat, red and white, at $1 40a1 65 from store. Oats at 65a70c from store, in bulk. Corn is steady at 68a70c for shelled in bulk from store. Ear corn is selling at 65a70c from store. Malt is firm at $2 35a2 40 for Canada, and $2 25a2 35 for spring. Rye is steady at $1 45a1 50 from store

GROCERIES—The market is showing but slight quotable change, and a fair demand is reported. We quote N. O. sugar at 13a15½c for fair to choice. Rio coffee at 19a25½c for common to choice. N. O. molasses at 75ca$1 per gallon for round and retail lots.

HAY—Is in good demand and firm. We quote on arrival: Choice timothy at $21 50; good fair at $20a21 50; inferior at $17a19 per tun; red top $17a19 50. Sales were made from store from $1 50a2 00 per tun advance upon these figures.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is quiet, with ample stocks; 2-pound Kentucky bagging is held at 22a23c; lightweight at 16a16½c; rope ranges from 6¾a9c for hand and machine made.

POTATOES—The market is unchanged and dull, with sales of peachblows and russets, on wharf and from store, at prices ranging from $1 75a2 25 per bbl.

CHEESE—New Western reserve is selling at 23a24c. Factory is held at 24a25c.

CANDLES—Dealers report the market quiet and prices unchanged. We quote star, full weight, at 21a22c, 12 oz. at 16a17c; tallow candles, 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand reported to-day with sales of clear rib sides at 17c cash. We quote bacon shoulders at 13¾a14c, clear rib sides at 17a17¼c, clear sides at 17¾a17½c. Hams range from 18a19½c. Lard is steady at 18½c for tierce and 19¾a20c for kegs.

WHISKY—The market for raw is firm at 91a92c, tax paid; rectified is firm at $1a1 20, tax paid.

SEEDS—We note an advance in red clover and timothy seed. We quote clover at $10a10 25, and timothy at $4 75a5.

TOBACCO—The tobacco sales to-day amount to 125 hhds., with rejections of bids on 7 hhds. The following is the full range of prices: 1 at $22, 2 at $13a13 50, 1 at $12, 14 at $10a10 75, 24 at $9a9 85, 17 at $8a8 85, 20 at $7a7 95, 20 at $6a6 90, 20 at $5a5 90 and 2 at $4a4 75.

Markets by Telegraph.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—Market opened dull; sales 7,000 bales; uplands 12⅜d; Orleans 12⅝d.

1:20 P. M.

COTTON—Market easier, but not quotably lower; uplands 12⅜d; Orleans 12⅝d.
PROVISIONS—Pork 105s. Lard 72s. Bacon 62.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 21—M.

GOLD—134⅜.
COTTON—Market dull; middling 29⅛c; Mobile 28¾c; Orleans 29c.
RAISINS—Quiet and weak.
DRY GOODS—Quiet but steady.
GROCERIES—Sugar and coffee quiet but steady.
OILS—Petroleum firm; linseed oil quiet.
WHISKY—Dull and prices nominal.
FLOUR—Dull and prices nominal.
GRAIN—Oats quiet but steady. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn nominal at 38c for choice.
PROVISIONS—Cut meats and bacon quiet but steady. Mess pork firm. Lard quiet but steady.
HOGS—Live hogs dull and tendency downward at 10⅛a10⅝c. Receipts 5,000.
CATTLE—Dull but unchanged. Receipts, 500.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 21.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 spring at $1 04⅝ to sellers during May. Corn dull and lower; new held at 45c. Oats dull and nominally 53c.
RYE AND BARLEY—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 21—M.

CANDLES—Not quoted.
WHISKY—Unchanged in every respect.
FLOUR—Unchanged in every respect.
GRAIN—Corn, demand fair and prices firm at 68c. Oats, demand fair and prices firm. Barley unchanged. Wheat—the stock is light, which has caused much firmness; No. 2 $1 36.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 21—M.

PROVISIONS—Very firm and holders are asking higher rates. Mess pork $31. Lard quiet but firm at 17⅛a17⅜c. Bacon unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and demand fair. Corn 64⅛a67. Oats 63a65c. Rye $1 25.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.

COTTON—Weak at 28⅛c.
FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $5 75; XX, $6 12½; XXX, $6 25.
GRAIN—Corn dull at 76a77c for white. Oats firm at 74c.
HAY—Firm at $28.
BRAN—Firm at $1 40.
PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork dull and nominal at $32. Bacon—Shoulders, 13⅜c; clear rib, 17⅛c; clear sides, 17⅝c. Lard dull at 18a19c in tierces; in kegs, 19½a20⅛c.
GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 9a10c; prime, 14c. Molasses—Supply very light; fermenting, 50a55c; prime, 72c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE,
WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Green river	Falls City	5 P. M.
Henderson	Tarascon	5 P. M.
New Orleans	R. E. Lee	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 21.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Silver Spray, Cin.	Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Dove, Ky. river.	Dexter, New Albany.
Champion, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—APRIL 21.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Silver Spray, St. Lou.	Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Cora S, Ark. river.	Dove, Ky. river.
Champion, St. Louis.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	Bermuda, city wharf.
Louisa, city wharf.	R. E. Lee, Portland.
Falls City, city wharf.	Argonaut No. 2, c. w.
Tarascon, city wharf.	

The river is rising very slowly, with 9 feet 1 inch water in the canal, 7 feet 1 inch water in the chute and 6 feet 1 inch water on the rocks, a rise of 6 inches since our last report. Weather clear and pleasant. Business moderately brisk.

—The R. E. Lee was unable to ascend the falls this morning, and will take her departure for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

—The Tarascon goes to Henderson from the city wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Falls City was receiving largely this morning, and will depart for Green river promptly at 5 o'clock.

—The Dexter ascended the falls this morning, and has her bills up for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-morrow. Sam Montgomery will command and Frank Smith and Alex. Steward will attend to passengers and freight.

—The Mary Houston will arrive to-morrow and is billed to return to New Orleans Saturday.

—The Richmond left New Orleans for this port, and will leave here for New Orleans on the 27th inst.

—The Silver Spray, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, arrived with a moderate trip, and added 2,000 barrels of cement for Missouri river.

—The Express line steamer Champion, for St. Louis, added 800 bbls cement, 46 head of mules, 55 bbls of whisky, 22 tuns of sundries, a lot of chairs and furniture and 14 passengers. She had on board a large number of emigrants bound for the far West.

—The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, brought 20 hhds of tobacco, 80 bbls of whisky, 50 sacks of corn and 50 dozen brooms. The Dove brought 7 hhds tobacco, a big lot of hay and 24 passengers. Both had fair return trips.

—The Petrolia No. 2 is to be sold at Evansville to-morrow.

—The Virginia, from this port to New Orleans, passed Cairo yesterday morning, with a fine trip. She added 40 tuns at Cairo.

—The Cora S had all she could carry, and was preparing to depart for Arkansas river at noon.

—Captain Thomas J. Beall, a veteran steamboat captain and clerk, and a brother-in-law of Captain R. S. Kirk, of this city, died in New Orleans on the 17th instant. He had been ill for some months. He was last connected with the Rob Roy.

—The Nina Simmes, which was snagged and sunk near Baton Rouge on Saturday night, was a neat little side-wheel steamer, two hundred feet in length, and commanded by Captain Greathouse. She was built at New Albany, Indiana, before the rebellion, and belonged to the Bayou Sara packet company.

—The Supreme Court of St. Louis, in the case of Anthony F. Rehetto vs. John Herr, has decided that a crew cannot be compelled to change boats, and that the plaintiff, in refusing to be transferred to another boat, was not guilty of desertion, and consequently did not forfeit his pay and allowances.

FROM ABROAD.

The Evansville Courier of yesterday, says: Humphrey, Patrick & Co. reshipped on Saturday 50 hogsheads of tobacco to New Orleans, the largest shipment made from this to that port since the war.

The St. Louis Times of yesterday says: The Atlantic and Mississippi steamship company recently sold their wharfboat at Cairo to the Memphis packet company, which gave rise to the report that they had sold their wharf boat at this port, which is not correct. Several boats are over due at this port. We suppose they have been detained by high winds. Another important meeting of the directors of the Atlantic and Mississippi steamship company took place yesterday. Their proceedings have not yet been made public.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, April 23, 1869, to execute the following work:

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eighteenth and Duncan streets.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the east side of Campbell street, between Franklin and Geiger streets.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the west side of Shelby street, between Franklin street and the first alley south of Franklin street.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on both sides of Gray street, between Clay and Shelby streets.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the improved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Gray street, between Hancock and Clay streets.

To regrade, recurb and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalks on both sides of Linden street, between East and Floyd streets.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Franklin and Cabell.

To regrade, recurb and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalks on both sides of Jefferson street, between Campbell and Wenzel streets.

To grade, curb and pave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the west side of Garden street, between Green street and Bardstown turnpike.

To regrade and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut street, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

To regrade, recurb and repave, and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street, from Wenzel street eastwardly to H. Woltring's east line.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Fifth and Breckinridge streets.

To grade, curb, subpave and macadamize Ward street from Fifth street to its intersection with the second 20 foot alley running north and south.

To curb, subpave and macadamize Kentucky street from the east side of Preston to the east side of Hancock if extended.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Third and Oak streets.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Franklin and Wenzel.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Fifth and Sixth, and between Ward and Kentucky streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Broadway to Second, east and west alley north of Broadway, and between Eighth and Ninth streets.

To grade the alley from Clay street to the west side of the alley running north and south, and between Broadway and Gray streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Sixth street eastwardly to its intersection with Ward street.

To pave with block pavement the alley from Clay to Shelby, and between Broadway and Laurel streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the first 20-foot alley from the west side of Pope or Fifth street, and from Ward street south to the east and west alley.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Chestnut to Madison, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and about 140 feet south of Twelfth street.

To grade, curb, subpave and macadamize Seventeenth street, from the south side of Chestnut to the north side of Broadway; to be contracted for by squares.

To regrade, recurb and repave and furnish with metal gutters the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut street, between First and Floyd streets; to be contracted for by squares.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters the improved portions of the sidewalk on the south side of Portland avenue, between Shippingport road and Twenty-sixth street and the east line of Allen's property.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters, the south side of Jefferson street from Wenzel street eastwardly to Jacob Steller's east line.

To regrade, recurb, and repave, and furnish with metal gutters, the sidewalk on the south side of Gray street, between Brook and Floyd.

To grade, curb, subpave, and macadamize Preston street from the north side of Kentucky to the north side of Mechanic, excepting the iron and wood of the railroad thereon.

To grade and pave, and furnish with metal gutters, the improved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Portland avenue, from opposite west side Tenth cross street to opposite west side of Eighth cross street.

To grade and pave and furnish with metal gutters, the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street, between Eighteenth and Montgomery; to be contracted for by squares.

The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's office, April 14, 1869. td

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

A Card.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the "National Life Insurance Company, of Kentucky," it was resolved, with a view of winding up the affairs of said company, to reinsure the lives of all policy-holders.

With a view to select the best company out of the many offering to take the risks, after patient and close investigation, we unanimously decided to reinsure in the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, represented in Kentucky by Gen. S. B. Buckner and Dr. George E. Cooke, as presenting safety, reliability and liberality, as regards its policy-holders. We have taken out policies in the "Globe Mutual Life," and do commend it, with confidence, to all who contemplate investments in life insurance.

ANDREW GRAHAM, President.
SPENCER C. LONG, Vice Pres't.
WARREN MITCHELL, LOUIS TRIPP, JULIUS WINTER, ALVIN WOOD } Directors.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, Pres, LOVING ANDREWS Vice-Pres.
S. B. BUCKNER, Manager Southern Department.
GEORGE E. COOKE, General Agent for Kentucky.

BY card above it will be seen that we have reinsured the policy-holders of the National Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, in the Globe Mutual Life of New York.

We issue policies on all the popular plans—non-forfeiting—with no restrictions on travel, at home or abroad; full amount of insurance paid in case of suicide; no distinction between Northern and Southern policies, as is practiced with some companies, and even in case of death in a duel or a battle, the full amount of premiums received is paid to the beneficiary.

For justice, liberality and fair dealing toward policy-holders, it is unsurpassed by any company. GEO. E. COOKE, General Agent for Kentucky.

For agencies throughout the State, apply to or address me, at the office, Main street, under Merchants' Bank; after the 1st of May, No. 1 Johnson's Iron Front Building, Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. ap21

CEMENT,
Lime, Plaster,
AND
FIRE BRICK.
LOUISVILLE CEMENT CO
119 Main st., three doors above Fourth
mr16 3m4thp

FALLS CITY
Vinegar Factory,
AUG. HORSTMAN,
27 FOURTH STREET.
BEST quality of Wine, Cider and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels.
mr2 eod3m

PIANOS—SHEET MUSIC

PIANOS.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
Manufacturers of
GRAND UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,
Wareroom and Factory—Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap and let the rent ... new Pianos apply to the purchase. 11iy

STEAMBOATS.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
BLUE WING, NO, 3,
S. SANDERS, Master......G. M. WOODS, Clerk,
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Woodford, Oregon and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to no23 tf JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lancaster,
104 1-2 Fifth st., between Market and Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

CURES all confidential diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Skin Diseases, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment.

For Seminal Debility with Nocturnal Emissions and all troubles arising from Abuse or Excesses, he has discovered a *positive remedy and cure.*

Dr. L. is a graduate of two of our best medical schools (having attended lectures in three different Medical Colleges), has made private diseases his special study for the past 20 years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upwards of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone. His treatment cannot be surpassed.

TO THE LADIES.—The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Such diseases as Suppressions Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barreness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each or 5 for $2 Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential.
no20 ly

COAL.

COAL!
O'NEIL & CO.,
N. W. HUGHES, Agent,

KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of the best PITTSBURG COAL, from their own mines, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.
ja22 3m

Coal, Coal.
JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pittsburg, Pa.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent,
Louisville, Ky.,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Pittsburg, Youghiogheny and other Coal,

FOR parlor use, double screened; also, cooking and steam purposes. Office east side Second street, No. 65, between Main and Market. Coal delivered above and below the falls and on the cars, Louisville, Ky. de21 tf

DENTISTRY.

SETS OF TEETH

ON ROSE-PEARL, at the prices usually charged for Vulcanite.

Rose-Pearl is the lightest material ever used for mounting teeth. It is stronger than rubber, thinner and free from smell or taste. The color is that of the natural gum. Each tooth is arranged to suit, and the plate and gum made in one continuous piece. Call and examine specimens or send for a circular.
Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND.
Dental Cabinets No. 181 Third street, near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. fel7

REMOVAL.

DR. W. H. SHADOAN Dentist, has removed to 291 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, north side, Louisville, Ky. no8 tf

SUGAR, COFFEE
AND
Molasses.

200 HHDS. fair to choice New Orleans Sugar;
300 hhds. prime to strictly choice Demarara Sugar;
200 boxes white Havana Sugar;
250 bbls. Crushed do;
250 do Granulated do;
250 do Powdered do;
150 do A do;
150 do B do;
150 do Extra C do;
2000 bags common to choice Rio Coffee;
200 mats choice Old Java do;
200 bbls New Orleans Molasses do;
In store and for sale at ... very lowest rates.
NEWCOMB, ... BUCHANAN & CO
ap10 tf No. 34 Fourth street,

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

ALE—Madison, Wheeling and other Ales, at L. Weber's, No. 23 Fourth street.

ALL KINDS of Smokers' Goods at Warner's southwest corner Third and Jefferson.

BRECKINRIDGE, DR. STANHOPE P. Office corner Twelfth and Madison, Louisville.

BOURLIER & WEBER—Louisville Ornamental Galvanized Iron Works, No. 2'6 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—For all the States, and Notary Public. Office 164 Jefferson street. N. R. WILSON.

CROMEY, WILLIAM—Dealer in Paper and Gunpowder, 290 south side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

COOK & GOODMAN—Importers and dealers Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Optics, Clocks, &c., 128 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

EDWARDS, GEO. T., Attorney at Law, No Bamberger & Bloom Block, Louisville, Ky.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE—Corner Fourth and Green sts., under Masonic Temple.

HARLAN & NEWMAN, Attorneys at Law. Louisville, Ky., near Willard Hotel. au28

HAYS, WILL S.—Dealer in Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.

HAYS, ROBERT W.—Attorney at Law, Center street, near Jefferson.

J. M. WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main.

JAMES, THOMAS & CO.—Dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office No. 86 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

MOUNT, W. J., Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, No. 70 Jefferson st., between Second and Third.

STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA—Architects, No. 9 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main.

TRANSPORTATION.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

ARRIVALS. A. M.	P. M.	ROUTES.	CLOSES. A. M.	P. M.
2:00	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 noon	12:00
7:00	9:00	St. Louis, Mo., Mail	12:30	12:00
2:00	4:45	Indianapolis and Chicago Mail	12:30	1:00
4:00	1:30	Nashville, Memphis and all Southern Mails		5:00 / 12:
11:00	7:00	Frankfort, Lexington and way Mails		12:
9:00		Louisville and Bardstown Railroad Mail		2:45
	2:00	Louisville and Crab Orchard and Branch R. R. mail		12:00
5:00		Louisville and Cincinnati Mailboat	9:00	
3:00		Louisville and Evansville Mailboats—Leaves on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays		8:30
	6:00	Shawneetown Stage—Leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays		12:00
	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfield Stage—Leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		12:00
	7:00 / 4:45	Sh...leMail		12:00 / 12:00
4:00	9:00	New Albany Mail / Chatanooga and Atlanta Postal Car, comprising Ala., N. C., S. C., Ga., Miss. and La.	12:30 noon	12:00 / 5:00

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Memphis and Nashville Mail	1:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Memphis and Nashville Exp.	4:00 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	1:50 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	6:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	5:15 P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.	
Except Sunday	5:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	
Daily	2:15 P. M.	7:15 A. M.	ex. Sunday
*Except Sunday	5:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.,	"
" Sa & Su	9:30 P. M.	1:10 A. M. "	Monday.

*On Sunday a train leaves at 7:15 P. M.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
THROUGH LINE TO
California and China.

STEAMERS leave Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, ☞ On the 1st, 11th and 21st. ☜

Except when these days fall on Sunday then the day previous.

April 10—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.

April 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Conner connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. West. 100 pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of the 1st touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of May 11th, 1869, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4th, 1869, for Japan and China.

For freight, passage, tickets and all further information, apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON
—AND—
INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST!

Passengers taking this Route arrive in Eastern cities

ELEVEN HOURS IN ADVANCE

Of those leaving on U. S. Mail Boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville, (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE
5:00 A. M., daily, ex. Sund.	6:30 A. M., daily
2:40 P. M., daily.	7:30 A. M., daily, ex. Su.
	4:25 P. M., "
8:45 P. M., daily ex. Sa & Su	1:55 A. M., " " Mon

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M. and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.

☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on 2:40 P. M. trains through to Chicago without change.

For Condensed Time Tables and Connections see small bills, and call at the Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
Jeffersonville, Ind. jy4 tf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

On and after January 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows;

Leave Louisville	3:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:20 P. M.	3:55 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	2:00 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	9:15 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 5:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

SLEEPING CARS on 6:15 P. M. train, through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowlinggreen running through to Memphis.

RICHMOND BRANCH train leaves Louisville at 7:50 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in southeastern Kentucky.

MOUNT VERNON accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:05 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Brodhead and Mount Vernon.

BARDSTOWN TRAIN leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown Train connects at Samuels' station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; all other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.
fe11 tf

LOU., CIN. AND LEX. RAILROAD

ON and after APRIL 20, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation 5:15 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M., 5:45 P. M.; Lagrange 6:37 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:50 A. M., 7:20 P. M.

Leave Lexington at 3:35 A. M., 2:00 P. M., Lagrange 6:25 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Arrive in Louisville at 10:35 A. M., 7:00 P. M. Accommodation 8:10 A. M.

The 6:00 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville will, on and after January 2..., connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville $2 25. [ja22 tf] SAM'L GILL, Gen. Sup't.

H. STRUBY,
Architect.

OFFICE southwest corner Main and Seventh sts, Louisville, Ky. 1ja25 3m